FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

APRIL 10, 1907 | WINNIPEG, MANITOBA | VOL. XLII, NO. 759

Stanley Rackham
r feb 28-08

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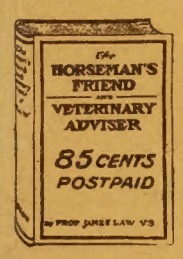

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Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

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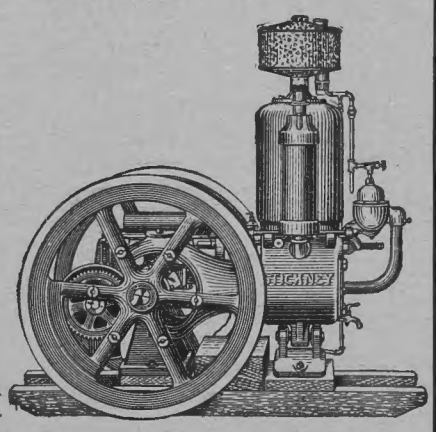

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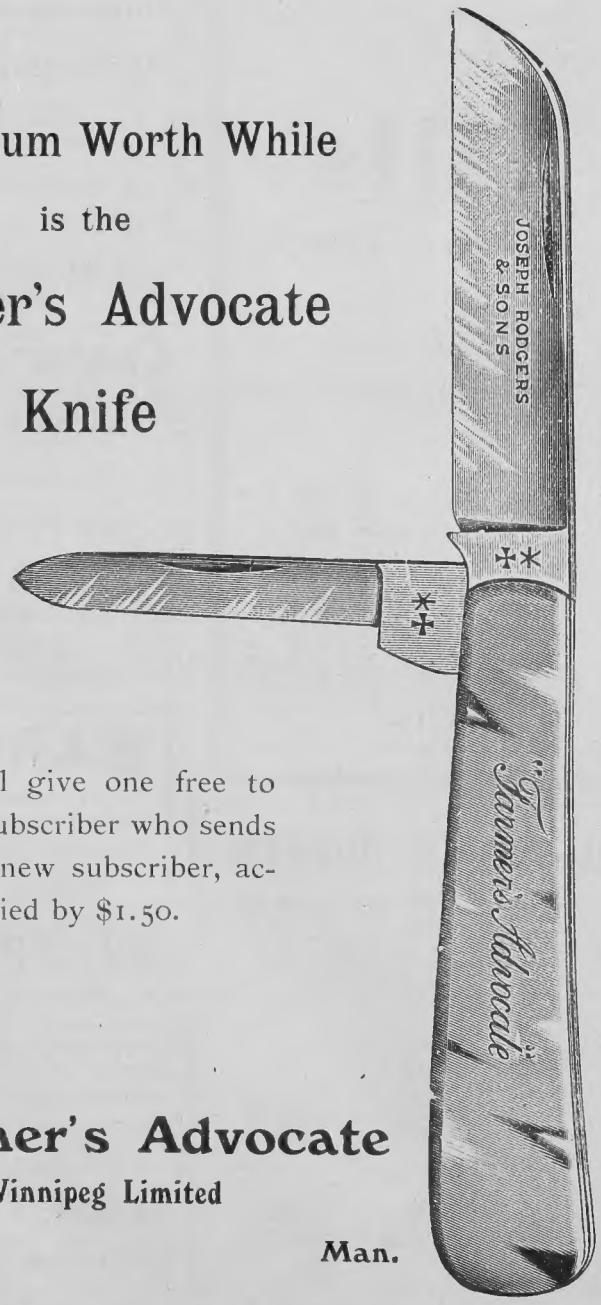

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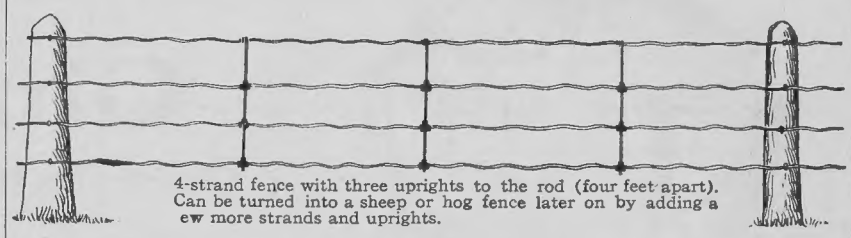

4-strand fence with three uprights to the rod (four feet apart). Can be turned into a sheep or hog fence later on by adding a few more strands and uprights.

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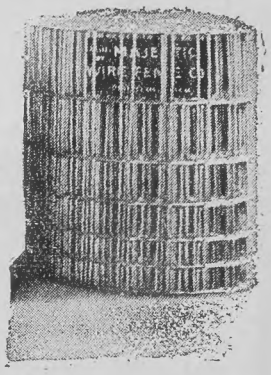

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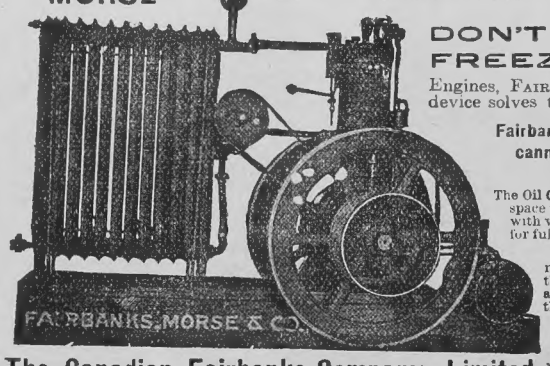

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Cure Pain in the Back

because they cure the kidney. The first box of Gin Pills will make you feel better than you have for years—take away the pain—clear the urine—soothe the bladder—and strengthen the kidneys.

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We offer 320 acres, four miles from station; 80% of this is first-class fruit land. Easy clearing. Good wagon road to station. A large cabin is located on the property. In the rear of this property there is over 1000 acres of fine grazing land which belongs to the Crown, and although not good enough for fruit would make first-class range for a large herd of stock.

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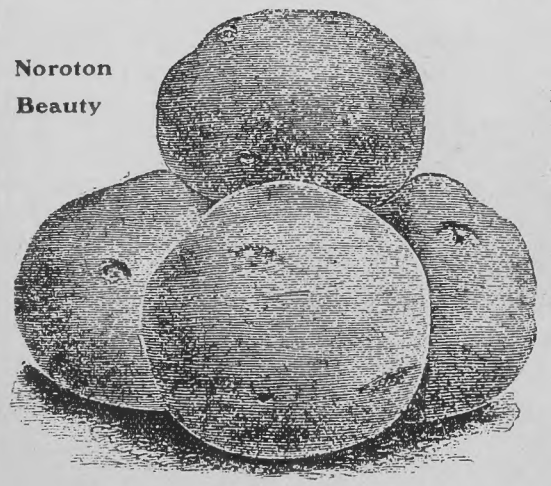

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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

April 10, 1907. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. Vol. XLII. No. 759

EDITORIAL

"The university should be a place where, whatever a man wants to learn, he may find someone able to teach him."—Huxley.

* * *

'Frisco had a flag incident recently, for at a gathering of delegates, so states the *Literary Digest*, "Old Glory" was greeted with hisses and "Take that rag out of here!" The occurrence was at an indignation meeting to protest against the kidnapping of three miners by the Idaho authorities.

* * *

Judging by the testimony of alienists in the Thaw case, any persons losing control of their tempers are experiencing a brain storm. When we were children parents were experts, although not alienists, at causing such storms to subside quickly.

* * *

The best piece of evidence (or rather the worst) that Western Canada is dominated by bachelor ideals, is in the absence of the law of dower in the three prairie provinces.

* * *

The ideas of prospective live stock buyers at the association sales and those of some sellers do not seem to agree—the former come to pick up bargains, and unfortunately, the others to unload their tail-enders. Consequently disappointment ensues for both parties.

* * *

President Sinton of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association is an example of unselfish devotion to the interests of stock growing, and fortunately his services are appreciated.

* * *

The *Leader*, Regina, commenting on the reasons for some bulls not selling at the association sale: "They looked as if they had wintered on the windy side of the straw stack." Rather a breezy comment.

Educational Work in Agriculture in Saskatchewan.

Pending the establishment of an agricultural college, which to all appearances is not very far away, the Department of Agriculture of that province has started some preparatory work which should be very useful in the way of directing the young people of the farm to profitable lines of study and work.

The scheme as mapped out is as follows: "At any point along a certain line of railroad where the agricultural society will guarantee fifteen pupils who will attend a class, either weekly or fortnightly, and will do the prescribed reading, will be furnished a teacher who will give lessons extending from an hour to two hours in length."

The intention is to give similar instruction at different points along a route when requested, and if such proves a success, to change the course of study the following winter. For example, on one route the subject taken up may deal with the breeding and selection of grain, on another the breeding of live stock, and possibly horticultural work or instruction in agricultural chemistry for another route, and by the interchange a two or three-year course in agriculture will thus be furnished at points where the requisite number will attend. The provincial bacteriologist, Dr. Charlton, will prepare material to be used for practical demonstrations and certain courses of reading will be prescribed as adjunct work to the lectures. Questions will be given at one session, for which answers will be required at subsequent sessions. It is expected that this work will take the place of a great deal of the institute work, and that it will interest a large number and bring forward many of the younger members of the farming community which the institute system has so far failed to do. It has been stated that this form of preparation will fit the youth for the college of agriculture when established—and further, that Manitoba was handicapped for lack of such preparation for her agricultural college. We do not entirely coincide with this view, because the facts hardly warrant the statement. The M. A. C. as is known is full to the roof, and the students are of good calibre, and, so we are informed by one of their professors who has had considerable experience in college work, are very good workers. The lack as a rule, with students attending agricultural colleges is, and Dr. Mills, ex-president of the O. A. C. has reiterated the same opinion, their lack of a good English education. The important thing, therefore, for farmers to look to, whether they intend their children to attend agricultural colleges or not, is to keep up the standard of the country schools, and to strain every effort so that the children of the farm may be regular in attendance. Given a fair education and application when at college, we have no fear for the results. We are glad to note the promptness shown by the Saskatchewan Department in attempting to furnish a good substitute for the agricultural college, and believe the results will amply repay the effort and the expense.

Stallion Owners are not Adequately Remunerated.

As the season approaches when the prospects for patronage are being discussed, the owners of stallions, whether individuals or syndicates, are thinking over methods with a view to improvement in the returns on their investment. They have also an approximate idea as to whether profits or losses were made, and if losses, must now plan to place their venture on a more business-like basis. The suggestion has been made that a portion of the fee should be collected at the time of the first service, in order to meet running expenses of the season. The average patron may not be familiar with the expenses that are necessarily incurred each season, but such come to no inconsiderable amount. First, the groom's wages amount to $60–$75 a month for three months, to which must be added the keep of the horse for the other nine months of the year, estimated at $150. For night stands during the season the standard charge is $10.00; for noon stands $5.00; and the expenses in town can be figured at $1.50 per day; and further interest (seven per cent.) must be figured on the amount invested in the horse, and allowance must be made for depreciation in value and risk. The two last items have been variously estimated, claim being made that from ten to twenty per cent. should be allowed. It is not a hard matter to get approximately an idea as to the profit or loss, when the expenses can be figured down fairly close and when the income can be estimated within reason. Few farmers do otherwise than follow the insurance plan, the average fee for which is $15 (imported horses costing $2,000 and up) and many stallioners make an allowance, or are forced to do so by stress of competition, for dead foals, mares dying in foaling, etc. From the business standpoint stallioners should not be expected to make such allowances. Once a mare is settled to a horse, the owner of the mare is really liable for the stud fee. Stallioners take many risks beside the large financial one incurred at the beginning. Mares are often brought to their horses diseased, debilitated, or barren and as a consequence the attention of the male is wasted in idle and unprofitable effort, with too often the result that indifference or lack of vigor is displayed when fertile mares are brought. The patron with a healthy mare in normal breeding condition, that fails to get with foal, becomes dissatisfied and does not help swell the receipts. He possibly may give the horse a bad name. From conversations held with many stallion owners, it would appear that few horses exceed the century mark in mares. Many, in fact, do not get over sixty or seventy in the season, and we believe sixty per cent. is counted a very fair average of fertile embraces. It must be at once evident that the keeping of a male for stud purposes is not profitable in the great majority of cases, and it would appear that the contention of stallioners that a proportion (twenty to twenty-five per cent.) of the fee should be forthcoming at the first service is fair and reasonable. The executives of the various provincial horse-breeders' associations approve of the idea, thinking that it would tend to encourage the investment in good stallions and thus improve the quality of the horse-flesh of the country. The ideas of others are invited on this question which is, we believe, important.

Things Worth While.

The business of farming offers some striking paradoxes. In most industries the dignity that attaches to the performing of certain tasks increases in proportion to the amount of skill required to accomplish them. And this is right as it tends to enhance the significance of better workmanship. In farming the opposite is too often the case. People are more liable to respect or envy as the case may be, the farmer who makes his money in that branch of his profession that demands the least expenditure of intelligent effort. Practically everyone would rather be a successful wheat raiser than an equally successful mixed farmer. The man who in a few months in the summer extracts from his soil as much wealth as his neighbor creates by the more complicated methods of mixed farming, is generally held in the higher esteem of the casual observer because he has more leisure. The associations of the stable and pen seldom commend a man to the regard of the public, and yet the men whose days are spent in the care of stock are invariably the most skilled agriculturists. Nature, however, tends, though slowly, to adjust these inequalities. The men whose various potentialities are developed by associating with, caring for, and studying stock become broader in intellect, more moderate in opinions, and consequently more useful and contented citizens. Their families learn industry, become resourceful and capable, and are the better fitted to rank with the first men in the community and in the province or nation. Their experiences of natural phenomena being wide and more varied, they are the better able to direct their own efforts and those of humanity in the most rational channels, and are able through the better understanding of life to extract more solid satisfaction from it. These are some of the ultimate compensations for the constant devotion of the man who follows a course not dictated by superficial sentiment. The immediate compensations are home endearment, the show-ring successes, the fostering of the farm's potentialities and the persisting conviction that the proper course is being followed. To pander to the false estimation of the public is not worth while.

Spring brings the Opening of the Creameries.

Annually about this time the production of cream increases very markedly; cows are coming in after in the majority of cases it must be confessed, a long period of unproductiveness. The cow is the resort of many a farmer to pull through a stress of hard times. It must be confessed that all cows do not make a profit even though they seemingly pull a man through the tight period. Farmers do not care to milk cows at a loss and now many are coming in fresh it will be a good time to test them. The success of the creamery business, and therefore good prices for the cream supplied by the farmer, depend on the maker getting his raw material in good shape. Endeavor as far as possible this summer to send the buttermaker—sweet cream.

The New Head of the Forestry Branch.

It will be remembered that in our issue of March 27, under the heading "The Man for the Place," it was suggested that the present assistant superintendent, Norman M. Ross, B.S.A., should be promoted to fill the vacancy, which, if followed out, would have deprived the West of a man it can ill afford to lose and who has we understand no wish to leave us. Fortunately the Minister has been able to get a man who, from all accounts and from our personal knowledge, will make a most acceptable superintendent. The new head is Mr. R. H. Campbell, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association. This gentleman has been for several years in the Timber and Mines branch of the Interior Department and is at present the chief of the Timber section of that branch. Controlling the work of the two branches, Timber and Forestry, he will be in a stronger position to care for the forest reserves. It would be hard to find a man better fitted for the work than Mr. Campbell, who has youth and enthusiasm, and a love for his duties. The work is an important one and the public is to be congratulated that it has been found possible to retain in the Government service two men so well qualified for their respective lines of endeavor. That Mr. Ross will remain with us is cause for congratulation, although promotion is something no man despises, providing it does not interfere with the furtherance of his plans for carrying out a great work to which he may have dedicated himself. We do not apprehend, therefore, that the tree planting work carried on by the Forestry branch will be in any way hindered for lack of sympathy on the part of the new superintendent, but expect that any well matured plans for the protection of timber now growing, the planting of more trees, either for shelter or fuel, will be carried out in their entirety.

Marketing Cattle.

That considerable dissatisfaction exists in Western Canada with regard to the marketing of cattle is evident to the man who has given the subject much attention. The dissatisfaction is more in evidence when low prices are the rule, but even when better prices obtain there is not the good feeling over the trading essential to the prosecution of satisfactory business. The beef commission is one evidence as to the correctness of our statement; another piece is found in the report of the Central Alberta Live Stock Growers appearing in March 27th issue; and still further evidence is that given in the following extract from the letter of a correspondent:

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am a farmer who has a car load of fat cattle to sell and you, knowing cost of production of same, will sympathize with me in my endeavor to sell to the best advantage.

Instead of selling as heretofore, to local dealers, I thought perhaps more could be made from them by selling the car load on the Winnipeg market myself, thereby cutting out middlemen's profits. As I have had no experience I thought I would write you for advice as to the best way and place to sell and any information you may be pleased to give on the subject.

In conversation with men who have attempted shipping and selling their own cattle, one almost invariably hears a dissatisfied note, the substance of which is that the price quoted to them is not the one they get for their shipment, the contention of the buyer being that the stuff does not come up to the standard for which the price was offered. For example, in a car load of sixteen or eighteen steers, only six would be classed as exporters, for which possibly the price quoted had been 4 cents, the balance of the car load being graded, perhaps once or twice, and a lower price given. This is, we believe, the most frequent cause for dissatisfaction on the part of those shipping and selling their own cattle. The local drover understands this and grades his stuff to meet the buyers; hence is able to get better returns for his time and labor than his farmer competitor. At the largest cattle markets in the U. S. the commission men are a feature of the trade, and in their hands is practically all the buying of fat cattle and the selling of stockers and feeders. The system seems to work out satisfactorily and it is quite likely as the Western cattle trade develops that this feature of the trade will also grow here. The main thing to be done by the man shipping and selling his own stuff is to have it uniform, and not attempt in a car load to run in a couple of tail-enders. Buyers are wide awake and may be inclined to cut heavily in such cases. We believe it advisable in the majority of cases then, to consign to a reliable commission man who understands the science of marketing and is posted, on market quotations not only on the local, but on markets abroad, and who also has an idea as to the amount of beef in storage or likely to come forward.

The Lesson of the Live Stock Sales.

Two provincial sales of cattle in Saskatchewan and Alberta have been held already this spring, and as will be noted in our advertising columns, the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association is to hold the annual sale at Brandon, May 30th. These sales have for years pointed out the fact that inferior stuff is a drug on the market, and that while during good times the inferior stuff may sell, in the slack times or when low prices reign for beef stuff, the culls of the purebred herds are not wanted. It has been the custom to scold the breeders for following out what has been termed a short sighted policy, yet while the number of culls thus exposed for public auction is decreasing, too many are offered even now. Some excuse may be advanced for Canadian cattle breeders, however, when we find that the same thing takes place at the fount of all live stock knowledge—the British Isles. The breeders there are accused of sending inferior stuff to the Argentine, and as a result averages obtained at sales have declined. The British breeders, however, have fewer incentives to send their best to the Argentine markets than the Canadian breeders have to the markets here. The latter, in sending only good stuff to the vendues, are helping raise the standard of Canadian cattle and thus benefiting the country, which the British breeder is not called upon to do for the foreigner. The prime reason advanced, however, for the continuance of Government aid to these sales, is not to help the breeder get rid of surplus or cull stuff, but that it is considered this method offers the best and quickest way to raise the standard of our export cattle and educate people to the use of good sires. The latter view is the proper one to take, and if the breeders could look at the matter in this way, much good would result. We believe it will be admitted that even the use of inferior purebreds with some good breeding behind them is better than the use of scrubs of no lineage, because it will be granted that an animal may be well bred, but that owing to its development having been hindered by the care given during its growing period, appearances are against it. The figures show further that these sales are not the place at which to sell female stuff for reasonable prices. The great thing, therefore, to strive for, both on the part of breeders of purebreds and commercial cattle, is the improvement of our export stuff, which at present does not rank as high on the British market as could be wished. Our export trade in dairy products, fruit and grain is large and remunerative and we must now strive to bring the trade in beef cattle to the same level, and it can only be done by culling out the poorer male and using only the very best, for when it comes to getting hold of the Old Country market we find that there are others who are to-day putting first class meat before the British consumer.

Westerners Want to Fraternize with Eastern Stockmen.

One of the encouraging signs from the series of live stock conventions just over is the request of the Western breeders of live stock that the annual meetings of the Dominion breed societies be held each year on or about the time of the fat stock show at Guelph. Resolutions to this effect have been passed by the live stock associations in each province, setting forth the reasons, which are briefly, that by so doing advantage could be taken of the cheap rates to the East, thus increasing the attendance and interest at the annual meetings, besides multiplying the opportunities for Eastern and Western men to do business together, to fraternize and thus help to dismiss any existing prejudices. Further, the visitors from the West or extreme East would be able to gain considerable, judged from an educational standpoint, at the Guelph and possibly Chicago fat stock shows, and could take back home with them knowledge of use to all and sundry, and at no additional expense to the breed societies. The Eastern breeders have borne the heat and burden of the day for many years in maintaining the breed societies, and besides are largely in the majority, but we believe we are correct in saying that the Western breeders can rely on the Ontario men doing what is best, and we fully expect to see the request acceded to, it being in accord with the views of many of the members of the executives of the breed societies. The expression of opinions from the provincial live stock associations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia will, however, have the effect of strengthening and sustaining the directors in a movement that they had not previously had an opportunity to test the feelings of the breeders upon. It is, we undertand, the intention to call the National Live Stock Association early in December, so that the resolutions are singularly opportune.

HORSE

Thinks Stallion Enrolment O. K.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As regards stallion enrolment, I think it is all right, if it is put in force. We are blest with purebred horses around here. The farmers are all for purebreds. As regards unsound stallions the thing is where to draw the line. I know a stallion that has boggy legs, but he is a fine horse other ways. I would say that a scrub should not be allowed to get colts unless for the man that raised him.

Sask. J. B. LINNELL.

Stallion Enrolment and the Use of Unsound Horses.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your letter to hand, regarding stallion enrolment and use of unsound stallions. Taking your questions in their order, I answer them as follows:

"What is your opinion of the system of stallion enrolment?" I consider the system one of the greatest benefits to horse breeding it is possible to have and one that cannot be too rigorously enforced.

"How is it affecting the breeding of horses in your district?" As the system has only been in existence since June, 1903, it cannot be expected that its effect is yet very noticable, only as a means to prevent the scrub or mongrel stallion from standing or doing stud duty in the country, and in this way it has worked wonders, practically exterminating them, as far as public use goes. Then again it is of great benefit to owners of good stallions, as it greatly facilitates the collection of service fees, thereby encouraging the outlay of greater sums in the purchase of good stallions, that will rely very greatly on outside patronage. The effect of the system in this respect is already quite obvious and as a result the young stock of the West are beginning to show improvement, even if it is but slight at present. But a few years and the benefit of the enrolment system will be felt and seen all through the West.

As to suggestions regarding the "use of unsound stallions," I emphatically suggest they should be avoided and given no consideration whatever. By "unsound" I take it that hereditary unsoundness is meant. I think the most fatal mistake breeders can make is to use animals (male or female) which are known to possess any unsoundness that circumstances would indicate might be transmitted to the offspring Accidental unsoundness I see no reason to object to, other than the unsightliness that may accompany such unsoundness, and the fact that the so-called unsoundness exists, but I strongly advice anyone contemplating the purchase of such an animal to thoroughly satisfy himself that such unsoundness is accidental or not hereditary. Where this cannot be done, I suggest the animal under suspicion be left strictly alone.

As you ask what I would "suggest by way of improvement to present enrolment ordinance," I suggest that the issuing of certificates to grade stallions should be done away with, as these horses are very seldom good sires, and as long as they are allowed to stand for public service there will be many owners of mares found to patronize them; a practice that does much harm to horses breeding. Another suggestion I would make is that the time for "filing evidence of claim for service" be extended from 12 months (as now) to 14, from time such service is performed, as it gives owner of stallion a much

needed extension of time to enable him to protect himself. Owners naturally do not care to press their patrons for fees (especially in the case of a year like this, when the sale of wheat is almost at a standstill) or file a claim for service with the local registration clerk; yet the owner of horses must have protection and the extension of time should give him ample time to obtain it.

R. M. DALE.

Enrolment Shows Up Bogus Pedigrees.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reply to yours, I am strongly in favor of enrolment, as it brings out the bogus pedigrees. I would suggest a license on grade horses, say ten or fifteen dollars,and a veterinarian's certificate of soundness along with them. I think that would be an improvement. My suggestion about unsound horses would be that all horses enrolled shall have a veterinarian's certificate along with enrolment of their soundness or what they are entitled to, and then the public would know what was wrong; there are so many people who do not know a sound from an unsound when they see one.

ROBERT FRASER.

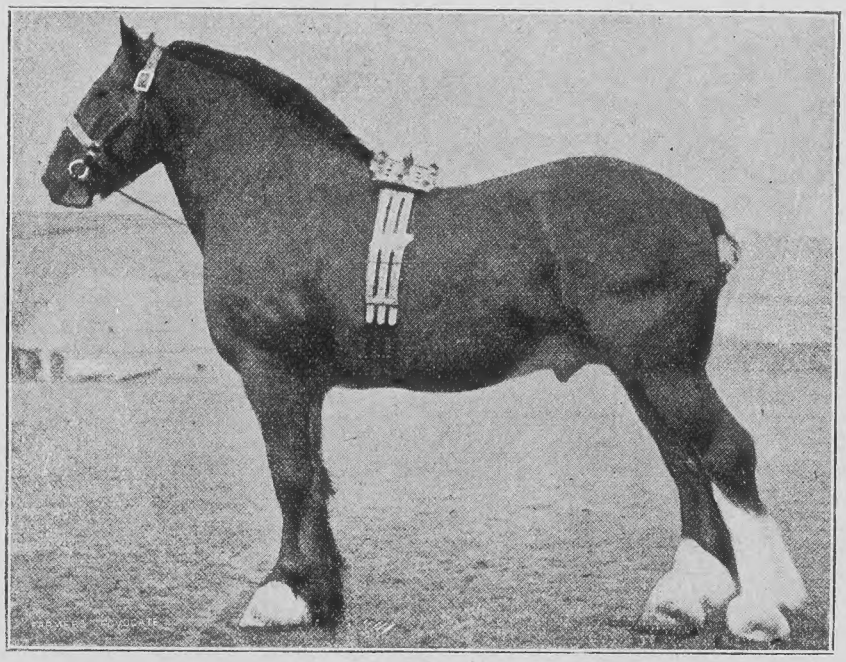
Enrolment Ordinance Needs Enforcing.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Re stallions enrolled would say that the present system would be all right, providing it were carried out, but it is not. I know of several around here, common mongrels, plugs, that travel as registered horses, but they are not enrolled, and they run them any way from bull price to a plug of tobacco, and it makes it bad for the man with the good horse.

Re unsound stallions, I would not use a blemished horse, unless I knew it was caused by an accident. I should suggest that the Department should enforce the law with regard to horses not enrolled—that is if there is any law.

R. HARTLEY.



ROYAL CHATTAN.
A High Class Clydesdale, Winner at the Glasgow Spring Stallion Show.

Lung Fever.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Would you kindly give through the columns of your paper the symptoms, cause and most successful remedy for lung fever? and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

The primary cause of pneumonia or "lung fever" is undue exposure to cold, as driving against a cold wind and rain; standing for a long time exposed to a cold side wind, especially when accompanied by rain or sleet; very sudden change from heat to extreme cold, etc. It also occurs as a complication of influenza, when it becomes contagious.

The first noticeable symptom of pneumonia is a shivering fit, which sometimes passes unobserved. The chill disappears and a feverish reaction sets in; the pulse runs up to sixty to eighty; the temperature will rise to 104° to 107°; the breathing becomes quick and labored, respirations increased to twenty to forty per minute; ears and legs are usually cold, but the heat of the body is very much increased; the urine is passed in small quantities and it is highly colored; the grating sound, indicative of inflammation, is distinctly heard by placing the ear to the animal's side. The appetite is almost or entirely gone, and the horse hangs his head and has a generally dejected appearance. As the disease advances the breathing becomes more distressed; the nostrils flap and the flanks heave; there is an occasional low, oppressed cough; the breath becomes offensive and there is a brownish discharge from the nose, indicating that a portion of the lung tissue is decomposing and breaking down. A characteristic symptom of this disease is that the patient maintains the standing position, and does not lie down until convalescence is well established or a fatal termination is close at hand.

In regard to treatment the first essential to be observed is to place the animal in comfortable quarters. A clean, roomy, warm, well-ventilated box stall, in which there are no cold draughts, is the proper place for an animal suffering from pneumonia. The body should be blanketed, heavy or light, according to the atmospheric temperature. The limb should be well hand-rubbed and bandaged. In the first stage of the disease it is usually beneficial to apply mustard to the sides and front of the chest; in the later stages this is not admissible. The medical treatment in the first stage may consist in giving one of the following powders every four hours:—sulphate of quinine, and nitrate of potass, of each 2½ ounces; digitalis, 1 ounce. Mix and divide into 24 powders. Give powder by placing well back on tongue with a tablespoon. In the later stages, when much weakness is manifested, give 4 ounces of whisky or brandy in half a pint of water, four times in twenty-four hours, and with each dose give one dram of sulphate of quinine, omitting the digitalis and nitrate of potass. There are several diseases to which the horse is subject which in this country are erroneously termed "lung fever."

Our Scottish Letter.

THE LONDON HORSE SHOWS.

Since I last wrote, many things have happened. For one thing, we have had very severe weather—what the Americans call samples of all kinds, and nothing for very long. The severity in some parts has been such as to awaken serious misgivings concerning the well-being of the sheep stocks. These naturally suffer most in a bad springtime. The lambing season approaches, and unless the ewes be kept thriving, there may be disaster to all concerned. A short crop of lambs, in spite of the enhanced prices for wool and mutton, made the year 1906 not so profitable for the sheep farmer as many supposed it would have been. Should 1907 bring a short crop also flockmasters will begin to think that there are opponents of their interests,and that those who enter farms at current high rates will come off second best in the long run. However, there has been a distinct improvement in the weather of late, and spring work in the fields has been well advanced in connection therewith.

An extraordinary impetus has been given to spring work by the introduction of the American and Canadian chilled plows. By means of these, arrears of work can be very rapidly overtaken. They cultivate the ground in a manner altogether different from the ordinary British plow, and this renders necessary the use of the seed drill. In my boyish days such an implement was unknown in this country. All sowing was done by hand, and, to obtain successful and uniform sowing, it was necessary to have regular and uniform plowing. The beautifully-packed furrows of the old-time sowing were worth seeing, and I believe those who have tried both ways of seeding would, if perfection of workmanship were the only thing to be considered, prefer the old plow and the old system of hand-sowing. The latter was a laborious task, yet it was always undertaken by the master or the headsman on the farm. It was a decidedly nice job, clean, tidy, and full of dignity. There was even romance and poetry in it, and the long, swinging step of the sower was not more delightful to contemplate than his long, regular armcast of the precious seed. But in these later days the economic conditions have obliterated all the poetic harmonies. It is a case of £. s. d. or profit and loss, all the time. The chilled plow and the seed drill are prosaic compared with the appearance of the old-time spring implements, just as the self-binder is not to be compared with the swing of the scythe and the music of the reapers in the old-time harvest field. The chilled plow, seed-drill and self-binder, however, enable the farmer to make a profit, where the other would assuredly have compelled him to enter a loss. It is what pays best that settles what is best to be done in the spring or harvest these days.

SALES AND SHOWS.

During the past four weeks we have had the spring sales of pure-bred bulls and the London Horse Shows. The sales of pure-bred stock have this year been more uniform than were those of last year. Prices for individual animals have not ruled so high, but, on the other hand, the demand has been steady. The averages generally for all purebreds show a slight decrease, due almost entirely to the superfluity of inferior animals thrown upon the market for breeding purposes. This is one of the drawbacks to our present system. When there is a keen demand breeders will keep too large a number of males for breeding purposes, and the issue is a collapse in prices. So far as Shorthorns are concerned, it is obvious that the shipment of inferior bulls to the Argentine has been overdone. In an address delivered at Inverness to a large gathering of breeders assembled to do him honor, Mr. C. M. Cameron, Balnakyle, indicated this view. He has recently returned from the Argentine, where he acted as sole judge of Shorthorns at the great show there. He found the demand for second-class bulls very slow, and, from his description of the stock of the country, it does seem rather unnecessary to export inferior bulls. Argentina has deeply impressed Mr.Cameron, as it has done all others who have visited it, as a country of immense possibilities. But at the same time, he found little to discourage the home breeder of the best kind of Shorthorns. For a long time to come the Argentine will need the help of British blood, and so long as the best bulls are sent, a good trade will be got for them.

Mr. Cameron's account of the quarantine station at Buenos Ayres is not flattering to those in charge of affairs in the Argentine, and money must be very easily gathered there, when the very choicest bulls bred in this country are sacrificed under the test administered in conditions which are hopelessly impossible. I am not disposed to praise breeders here for neglect of the tuberculin test, but when one hears a plain, unvarnished account of the way in which the test is administered in Argentina, he can only hazard the guess that there are other reasons for the ruthless destruction of high class stock abroad than those which appear on the surface. The idea of "protection" for home industries is deep-rooted in new countries, and possibly no one can blame those who give prominence to this view of things. But it would be far better to say openly, "We do not want the importation of foreign stock," than to open the gates to it under conditions which practically forbid its profitable importation.

At Birmingham, this week, a Shorthorn yearling bull has been sold for 1,000 gs., and the demand has been steady and remunerative. While the sales of Shorthorns in Scotland a fortnight ago revealed decreased averages, and the bottom seemed to go out of one of the sales altogether, those who put upon the market such animals as were really well fitted to improve the breed of cattle abroad, got remunerative prices. The anticipated advance in prices of Aberdeen-Angus cattle did not come off. Ballindalloch was first, with a long lead, and the rest of the herds brought up the rear in a more or less conspicuous and satisfactory way. It is to be borne in mind that the Collynie young bulls are sold in the autumn, hence their figures are not included in the Spring Shorthorn averages, while the reverse holds good with A.-A. herds. Ballindalloch and all the rest of the herds offer their bull calves at the spring show. The averages recorded for them, therefore, represent things as they are. In order to get the Shorthorn averages and totals, it is necessary to wait until the end of the year. Galloways and Highlanders have sold very much as they did a year ago. It does not appear that the area of influence of these breeds is

extending. At most, they are but holding their own. Both breeds have their uses in districts, and under climatic conditions which would put both Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus out of the running. The latter can thrive and do well in a very cold climate, if it is dry, and Shorthorn crosses, especially the highly-profitable blue-grey, out of the Galloway cow, are of the most profitable of feeding stock. These can thrive in any climate in which the pure-bred Galloway can make a living. The Galloway and the Highlander are, however, seen at their best under rigorous conditions, and, while responding to generous treatment, they best vindicate their title to special recognition under conditions before which other breeds would flinch.

THE HACKNEY SHOW

But enough of sheep and cattle. Let us come to the horses. This year I have seen both the London Shire and Hackney Shows. The latter closed to-day and, in spite of motor cars, I am bound to say that never before have I seen greater interest taken in the Hackney by the general public. Immense crowds have thronged the galleries of the Royal Agricultural Hall on the two society days of the show. Royalty does not now patronize the Hackney, but the Shire basks in the sunshine of Royal favor. In old days, His Majesty the King bred Hackneys at Wolferton, his stud farm in Norfolk, but now he confines attention there to the Shire, which is in high favor with many of the titled people of England. Very few of the prizes at this show ten days ago went to tenant-farmers, but in both classes of yearlings they got a big share of the money. The Shire Horse Society also greatly encourages breeders by giving breeders' prizes in addition to those won by the exhibitor. The championship of the Show went to Lord Rothschild for his great horse, Birdsall Menestrel, which was bred by Lord Middleton, Birdsall, York. The champion female was a great mare named Stolen Duchess, owned by Messrs. Forshaw & Sons, Newark-on-Trent. The classes all through at the Shire Show were remarkably well filled, and the attendance was bucolic to a degree. In this respect I think the Shire Show now excels even the show of the Smithfield Club. The gate at the Shire Show is drawn almost exclusively from the country; at the Hackney Show it is different. The Londoner, especially the West-end Londoner, likes to see a good driving horse. Certainly there was no lack of them this week in the Royal Agricultural Hall, but I question if there were very much trade. For one thing, in the breeding-stock classes there was far too large a proportion of horses and mares with white legs up to the knees and hocks. In cart horses, color does not matter very much, but in driving horses it counts for a very great deal. There is nothing attractive in a pair of light chestnut driving horses with four white legs. Dark-colored horses are invaluable for driving purposes, and in the driving classes, especially among the ponies, colors were all right.

The championship in the breeding sections of the Hackney Show went to Mr. F. W. Buttle for his magnificent 15-year-old horse, Rosador 4964. This horse was bred by Mr. Buttle, whose residence is Kirkburn Manor, Driffield, Yorks. He was champion at this show in 1897 and 1899, and this year he is again champion. His daughters have been champion females at this show in 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907—a truly marvellous record, never before excelled. Not only has Rosador distinguished himself in this way, but to-day (March 8th) he won first and second for the produce group of females, with six magnificent mares, three in the first prize lot being the champion mare of this show: Hawsker Rosina 15129, owned by Mr. A. W. Hickling, Adboltna, Nottingham; District Maid 15039 the champion mare of 1905, and her own sister Boquhan Sunrise 16469, the champion mare of 1906. Another full sister, Boquhan Sunflower 16468, was in the second-prize group. Undoubtedly, such an event as this has never before been recorded at a London show. All the same, the best harness horses in the show were not got by Rosador; indeed, very few were. The Produce Championship for the best three horses in the harness classes got by one sire, was won by Mr. Whitworth's celebrated horse, Polonius 4931, and he and his uterine brother, Mathias 6473, were sires of quite a large number of very superior driving horses. The champion driving horse and reserve champion driving horse of the show were, so far as breeding is concerned, rank outsiders. Mr. Winans, an American gentleman settled in England, took the championship with Coker's Rosador 7754, a nine-year-old bay Norfolk horse, with perfect manners, and altogether a lovely specimen of the Hackney driving horse. The reserve was Mr. Jack Dove's King of the West, a black five-year-old, bred in Wales, and a great goer, with speed as well as high action. He just lacked the perfect finish of Coker's Rosador. The second reserve was the lovely bay six-year-old cob mare, Vanity Fair, bred near Glasgow, and got by Hedon Sensation 6042, out of a mare by Ganymede 2076. This is a beautiful little mare. The third reserve was Blood Royal, a superb bay gelding, five years old, bred and owned by Mr. Wm. Scott, Carluke, and got by his great stud horse, Mathias. The champion has not been in Scotland, but both King of the West and Vanity Fair were brought out by Mr. Alexander Morton's famous Scots stud at Gowanbank, Darvel, Ayrshire, as was also Royal Fair, one of the first-prize pony mares in harness. Scotland did wonderfully well at this London Show, and those wanting the Hackneys which win in harness must come north for them.

I have not space or time to write at present of the Clydesdale exports to Canada during the past month. They have been numerous. Almost every week large numbers have left the Clyde for the Dominion, and should the trade continue during the year as it has begun, we shall have a good time among the Clydesdale men. Two excellent shipments of stallions have been made by Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, Ontario, and Mutch Bros., Lumsden, Sask. One of the best horses sent for a long time was Blackband, in Mr. Colquhoun's shipment. He has both bred well and taken many prizes here. But most notable of all was the shipment of the Cawdor Cup champion, Baron Kitchener, by Mr. Butler, Ontario. This great horse, fresh from his victory at Glasgow a month ago, should make a sensation in Canada.

SCOTLAND YET.

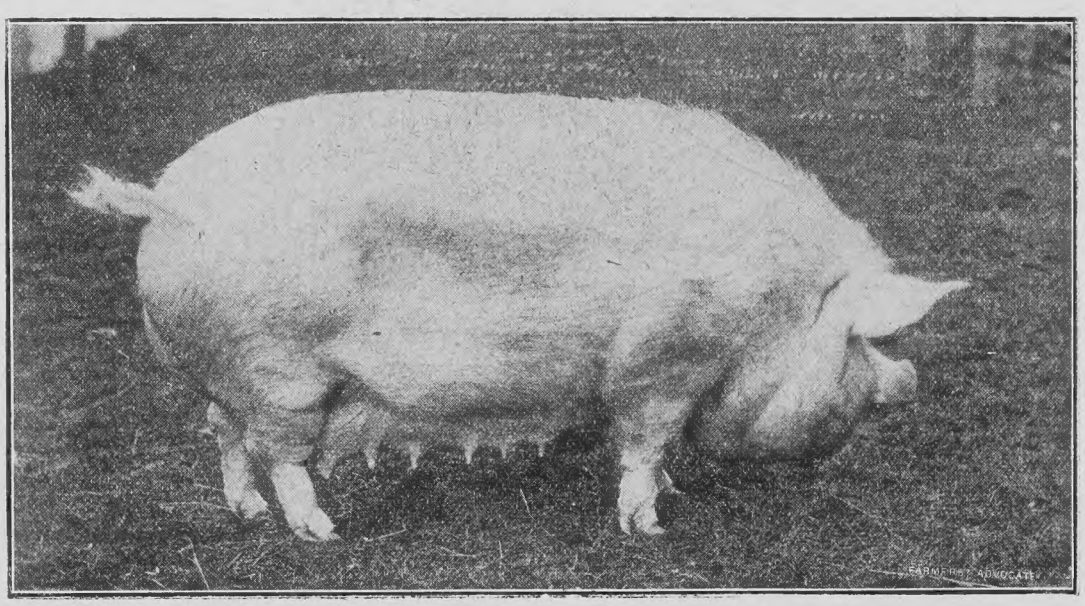
STOCK

(Contributions invited, discussions welcomed.)

The Cow at Calving Time.

The care and management of the cow at calving is something that calls for expert knowledge if the best results are to be obtained. Two creatures need care at that time and although under normal conditions little trouble is had, yet at times the herdsman is sorely troubled to know what to do.

In the first place a natural delivery brings the calf into its new world with the head and forefeet foremost, and if such a presentation is not made soon after the bursting of the water bag and efforts at expulsion, it is fair to assume that aid is needed to deliver. In such cases it is imperative before any efforts at traction are made or force used, that the calf should be brought into the proper position already mentioned. A strong arm is needed at such a time, also several pieces of rope (about the thickness of one's little finger) and a bottle of carbolized oil, for anointing the arm and hand before attempting to adjust the calf into the normal position. Once that is attained and the ropes are attached to the fore-ankles of the calf, some efforts to extract it may be made, but the pulling should be done at the exact moment that the cow is making the expulsive effort—straining, as it is often termed—and should be made in the direction of the cow's hocks, downward, not upward. Once the calf is extracted, the cow should be allowed to rest for a time. It will be found good treatment to prepare a warm bran mash for the cow as soon as she will take it. The calf rarely needs treatment at once, although on farms where trouble has occurred from scouring it will be found advisable to apply some antiseptic to the navel of the calf, for which purpose formalin will be found as useful and handy as anything. Stockmen differ as to necessity for allowing the calf to suckle. All are agreed that the first milk (beestings as it has been called, or colostrum as it is scientifically termed) should be given the calf. Generally speaking, on farms where grade cattle are kept with a view to making a profit from the cows, the cows should be milked by hand and the calf taught to drink, a procedure that should be followed also with the purebred heifer at the first calving. The man owning distinctive dairy cattle may not allow the calf to suckle at all, although some stockmen prefer to let the calf suckle for the first two or three days and then feed it by hand. When the calf is allowed to suckle it is important that the udder be watched and stripped out twice a day, or trouble in the form of garget (stocking or inflammation of the udder) may result, for which appropriate treatment in the form of hot applications, rubbing with oil, clean or sweet lard, or goose grease or the application of the following liniment: fluid extract of belladonna, half an ounce; tincture of aconite four ounces; tincture of opium three ounces; raw linseed oil to make one quart, will be found beneficial. When inflammation is severe a dose of Epsom salts (one to one and one-half pounds dissolved in warm water according to size of cow, and given carefully and slowly as a drench) will aid in cutting short the inflammatory process. There are sundry other serious conditions that follow calving such as the disease commonly termed milk fever, retention of the afterbirth, and inversion of the womb, or as it is often termed by stockmen in the U. S., casting the withers. These serious troubles will be referred to in a later issue.



WALTON BEAUTY (13038).
The Champion Yorkshire Sow at the Highland Show.

The "Scottish Farmer" on the Tuberculin Test

"Unless Bang and his associates are fools, and the many experimenters who have tested the efficacy of the tuberculin test are worse, British stock-owners are culpable in respect of their neglect of precautions which even in this country when carefully carried out, have been successful in ridding herds of tuberculosis. It may be that gross carelessness has been exhibited in handling the test; it may be that a fraudulent use has in cases been made of the information disclosed by the test, but, after all that is said, there is proof abundant that in the majority of cases the tuberculin test, when honestly and skilfully handled, is a powerful instrument in effecting the control and prevention of tuberculosis. Railing against the test, when the whole world is practically against him, may be a splendid illustration of the tenacity and pugnacity of John Bull, but, in the end of the day, it is not business. John Bull may find that out too late."

Wet or Dry Feed for Pigs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reading a copy of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I ran across an item headed "Slopping Pigs".

We have never raised a large number of pigs at a time, but have raised them all sizes, and find the very best way to feed them is, when they are little, to give them lots of milk (sweet milk is best). As soon as they are big enough feed them dry feed and drink in a trough by itself. We never have any trouble with them and always have fine healthy pigs.

MRS. J. S

FARM

How Much Formalin Solution for a Bushel of Wheat?

Editor Farmer's Advocate:

I read with the greatest interest your articles regarding smut and treatment of wheat in your issue of March 6th.

1. Editorial (report of Professor Bolley's declarations at Brandon).

2. "Some New Information on Smut."

I intend to use formalin to treat my seed this spring; but you do not state, in your article, *how many bushels* wheat you can treat with *one pound of formalin for forty gallons water*. Would you kindly give us this information in your next issue if possible?

Sask. C. H.

The information desired is given on page 408, issue of March 20th, and in case our correspondent or other readers may have mislaid their copy of that issue, we repeat Professor Bolley's formula: sixteen ounces of 40 per cent. strength formalin, to forty gallons of water, using three quarters of a gallon of the solution to each bushel of wheat.

Thinks The Auto Thresher the Coming Rig.

Editor Farmer's Advocate:

I am not now and have not been for a good many years in favor of one man owning machine and doing the threshing in rotation for neighbors. I will not say charging what he likes, as I don't think what we pay, four and five cents, is an excessive charge when you consider the cost of outfit, interest on same, men's wages and the necessary teams, but I do object to the threshing in rotation, as it is now. Most of the threshing is done out of stook, farmers forming syndicates of three and four and helping each other with teams. It generally works out that machine starts at a man's place and each is finished in rotation, which leaves the last two getting done at least two or three weeks after threshing season starts. If bad weather comes on, and we generally get few showers during threshing season, the last threshed who has been helping his neighbors has no wheat to haul while grain is drying again; nor has he any land cleared of stooks that he can fall plow for next crop, nor disc to start a surface growth. He would have been far better stacking than leaving his own and helping others.

If farmers would be satisfied to divide the time up more and give each man in the syndicate a day or two at first, coming back to finish up, that is if you could get thresher to move that way, it would stop a lot of dissatisfaction along that line. Threshing out of stook is, I consider, the best way to thresh. It saves one handling of sheaves, but if anything goes wrong with machine it means lost time for a big gang of teams at a time when they are worth a lot of money, or a small shower of rain stops all work for a day or two.

My idea of a threshing machine now is for a man to thresh for himself if he has about four or five hundred acres of grain; or two neighbors can go together if necessary and get separator, say 28 or 30 inch cylinder, body 44 by 50 inches wide, with all labor saving improvements, high bagger and weigher, cyclone blower (as I consider it far better and no harder to run than any other kind, and I have tried all) and self feeder. An eighteen horse engine can run a machine of that kind if it is fed from one side as I would like to see it done. Put two pitchers in field, three teams with rack and one man at machine to help unload. A separator of that capacity can handle all the grain those men can put in feeder, one sheaf at a time. That makes a steady stream all the time, but no piling and no two sheaves going at once side by side; that gives engine a better chance and also separator a good chance to handle stuff. More and better threshing with less effort on both engine and separator can be done that way than to have team on each side and pile sheaves on feeder from both sides any old way. Take a machine that size, and fed that way a man or two can do their threshing as fast or faster than they can stack it, with one handling less and every night what you have done is safe. Then again I would do the work at about the same gait as we do our cutting and stooking; not keep men at work until eight o'clock in field and then have a couple or more miles to drive home. I consider the above an ideal way to get your threshing done—no more rush and excitement around than on any other day and no big gang to work the women folk to death as it is now. If the gasoline engine can be made a success that would be so much better, no fireman and waterman to look up and pay and no team to haul water. The Auto thresher on the experimental farm last fall was the handiest thing I have seen and I hope these rigs will be made a perfect success and somewhat cheaper.

A farmer with say four hundred acres of grain would not have to hire any extra men to run a rig of that kind more than he would require to cut and stook his crop, that is if he were satisfied to take things a little easier than we do in this district about threshing time. If it took him a couple of days longer to do his threshing he would still be ahead I consider, as there would be no extra house help to hunt up, and no over-worked people there any more than at any other time.

Thresher.

Home of P. J. Mullen, Millet, Alta.

The Handling of Manure and Grass Sod.

The Manitoba farmer has got over the idea which used to be advanced in the early nineties that manure was injurious to the land, but many yet show reluctance to spread the manure where it might do some good. Opinions are various as to the best method to follow. It will be remembered how for many seasons the majority favored the application of green manure to the land by spreading it right from the stable in winter time. This winter such a method has fallen rather into disrepute, for owing to the deeper snow it was very heavy work on the horses and the manure could not be evenly spread on the land. Another objection urged by farmers is that owing to the prevalence of weeds, such are spread even more by the drawing out and spreading of the green material. Others doubt whether many weed seeds are destroyed as a result of piling manure.

A well known farmer in Southern Manitoba states that he gets good satisfaction from the following method. He has the manure drawn from the stables during winter and piled on the land intended to be sown to barley. In the spring the barley is sown at the usual time and as soon as it is cut the barley stubble is plowed and the manure in the pile then is distributed over the plowed field by means of a manure spreader, and then harrowed in. The following spring this land is sown to wheat and grass seed sown at the same time, also by means of a grass seeder attachment. Land treated in this manner has produced very satisfactorily and gives even better yields than obtained by the bare fallow method on the same kind of land. In fact, on the farm in question the bare fallow has been abandoned. On the farm worked under the above system thirty-five acres of wheat were sown to clover and timothy, five pounds of the former, four of the latter per acre, and a splendid catch was the result. Twenty-five acres of wheat on summer fallow was also given the clover and timothy formula, but the wheat went down, did not yield well, and the catch of clover was very poor. We invite farmers to send in an account of their experience with methods of handling manure, and also their opinions on the best way to handle brome grass stubble. Our own experience with this grass, or rather trying to eradicate it, was not of a kind to suggest a second sowing, although the land was handled as virgin prairie, broken and backset and cross-disced twice. Numbers of farmers have confessed to us their disgust with brome, but there may be sections of the country just suited to such a grass.

A Sliding Scale of Wages.

Editor Farmer's Advocate:

We have noticed from time to time a good many Farmer's Advocate readers writing for legal advice as to their rights in cases where they have hired men to work during the year or season at a stated sum per month, and during harvest or threshing, when labor is scarce and wages high the men have left on short notice to make better wages working by the day.

We have adopted a plan which we believe will to a certain extent, help the hired man resist the temptation to leave his old employer for the higher wages offered by his neighbor for day labor during the busy season. Our idea is to pay on a graduated schedule, instead of a flat rate of so much per month for the entire year or season. We keep one man during the winter, with extra help during the summer. Following is the schedule for this one regular man: January $10.00; February $10.00; March $20.00; April $25.00; May $26.00; June $27.00; July $28.00; August $29.00; September $30.00; October $31.00; November $22.00; December $12.00.

The same plan is used for the extra men, though the figures may vary. Farm laborers are quite scarce in this district, and the schedule given above (averaging $22.50 per month) is the pay of an English lad of nineteen years who has been in this country about one year, and is lower than that paid most men of mature years and experience in Western farming. We are located in Southern Alberta, in the irrigated district. In this, the "Chinook" belt, it sometimes happens that we can work in the fields during a part of each month during the winter. During those three months, we allow fifty cents extra for each day worked in the field. During the summer we allow fifty cents per day extra for irrigating grain, the hours being quite long and the nature of the work such as to require more intelligence and experience than one finds in the average run of farm hands.

We have not tried this sliding scale of wages for a period sufficiently long to enable us to state from actual experience whether or not it is a success, but we believe it will prove to be quite satisfactory.

To some this scheme may not be a new one, but not having read of it being tried, thought it might be worth mentioning.

Alberta. T. P.

Thinks More Flax Should be Grown.

Andrew Graham, the well-known stockman of Manitoba, does not accord with the advice given to farmers by ex-Superintendent, S. A. Bedford at the live stock meetings at Brandon in February, to refrain from growing flax. He considers it essential to the good health of farm live stock that some flax should be used as part of the ration, and that the reason advanced for not sowing; namely, the difficulty in procuring clean seed, is not a valid one. His experience is that a flour sieve will clean flax seed, in addition to ordinary attention in a fanning mill, as

well as may be desired. Referring to brome grass Mr. Graham wished he had never seen it. On their land they find it hard to get rid of. We should like to hear the opinions of other farmers on flax growing. At present the price is $1.25 per bushel, and the Dakota professors do not seem to be averse to considering flax as one of the staple crops for Western farmers. It would appear also that the demand for flax is bound to increase, linseed oil being more in demand than ever. Recent press reports state that another linseed oil mill is to be opened in Winnipeg.

Does Not Think the Large Outfits Profitable.

Replying to your enquiries anent the threshing problem, I think it is just as well for one man to own the outfit, providing he feels he can afford to take the risk. As for one man controlling prices he can only do that if the other threshers agree to the price. Prices in this as in most other things are controlled by the competition. No co-operative scheme has even been considered by me beyond the one of two or more neighbors buying a machine jointly if they could agree to do so, and having a thorough understanding as to how it should be run. We have tried this and it worked out all right.

The tendency up to the present has been towards larger outfits, but I do not think they are so profitable, either to the thresher or the farmer, as the medium one; and I think, unless on exclusive grain farms (which I do not approve of) the small outfit will eventually be more in use, principally for the reason that you can thresh when you please and do it with your own farm help and do not run the same risk in getting your farm polluted with noxious weeds.

Glenboro. GEORGE STEEL.

Advises Co-operation in Threshing.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Replying to your inquiry anent the problem of threshing, I would say that the desirability, I might say the recognized necessity, of thresh ing from the stook, requires that about every three farmers should own their own outfit. This is certainly a necessity where the farms are large, each representing from a section to a section and a half, or even two sections. Where the farms are small I think one man should own the outfit and do custom threshing.

My neighbor and I, representing eleven quarter sections, own a Case outfit, the separator being a 40—64, driven by a fifteen horse-power simple engine. We were able last year to thresh for one neighbor from stooks, and one other from stacks, after completing our own. Stook threshing saves handling, gets the grain to early market, and enables the teams to get back early to a large amount of fall plowing. Several syndicates own outfits in this community, and are usually composed of three farmers. They seem to work satisfactorily. Congenial relationships are as necessary here as in any other co-partnership business. Given these and the plan has everything in its favor. The cost, spread over two years, is usually no more than each member of the syndicate would pay for his two years' threshing. His share in the outfit is then good for another five years. There is always some dissatisfaction in the rotation which a custom thresher gives his customers, while a three-cornered syndicate can pre-arrange the first, second, third rotation so as to alternate every year.

As to the tendency towards size of outfits, this is determined by the end in view. The trend for the individual owner is toward the largest possible, in order that he may handle the greater number of contracts, while the syndicate which does not desire to go outside of its own membership tends toward the smaller machine.

Lauder. J. H. C.

Clover Growing Experience.

The clover I entered for your prize looked beautiful last spring when snow went; also Alsike and Sanfoin. All looked green and blooming, but alas! it soon departed. The frost went out about 5 inches. Then came sharp frost and froze the ground hard on top leaving in small space between top and bottom frost not frozen. The top frost lifted the plants and broke them all off at bottom, frost severing the top root. When frost went out again you could lift all the plants out dead, like taking a whip out of a socket. Now I should like to know, who can say this was for want of humus. My opinion is that any decent soil in Manitoba after it has been broken four or five years, would have sufficient humus in it to grow clover, if we could find a way to stop this "lifting," as we call it in the Old Country. My opinion is that those who have young clover this spring will be fortunate. When snow goes there will be little or no frost in the soil, then there will be no underlayer of frost to combat with top frost.

We are going to plant with Timothy this year, but I know from experience you must not put too much grass, or you will crowd clover too much. With grass my opinion is it should be put in early; the grass will root the stronger, and if cattle could be let run over it in autumn (sheep eat too close) the treading would do it a power of good. The grass roots spread underneath in a mass and tend to hold the ground together. I am inclined to think if this were done the winter frost would not go out but about two inches, where on grain stubble it would go out five inches, when it comes three or four soft days early. If it freezes sharp again after, the two inches would adhere to the bottom frost and would not lift. This may occur two or three times and not lift clover.

If we can get over this lifting the thing is mastered, but you must not plant on the same land more than once in eight years or land will soon become clover-sick. I can understand in this case humus being exhausted, but planted at intervals as stated I should not give humus a thought.

I read recently of a gentleman who has found Alfalfa in Northern Siberia, and has hopes of it doing fine here. He will be disappointed. He will find just the same trouble here as with others of its class. It will live in the bush or prairie where land can't lift, but on cultivated land will be like the rest. Scratch some little holes in the prairie here and sow clover, etc. It will grow and live, but can't flourish. When vetches are grown you must not follow with clover next—it will be labor lost.

Holland Man. JOHN C. WALKER.

A Fertility Sensation.

A correspondent sends us the following clipping from an English paper and asks us what we think of it:

"It is startling to think that wheat can be grown on a slag hill or a slag heap. Yet such is the case.

"Lecturing under the auspices of the University Extension Guild, at the Imperial Institute yesterday, Professor Bottomley explained a process whereby both green and corn crops can be grown practically on a pavement.

"Were it necessary, England could in four years' time grow all the wheat wanted for home consumption, and have some to spare," he told the *Daily Mirror* at the close of the lecture.

"The secret of it all is nitrogen. A poor soil lacks nitrogen; the farmer introduces it into his soil by means of manure, only to take it out again in the crop he grows.

"But now a nitrogen-producing bacillus has been discovered, from which a culture can be prepared that will fertilize the stoniest soil.

"Professor Bottomley held between his thumb and forefinger yesterday a small piece of cotton wool so saturated with these organisms that it would fertilize an acre.

"Soil once inoculated requires no further attention for years, and the cost of the inoculation is about a penny an acre."

Of course this is simply the way in which the sensation loving reporters handle an ordinary statement. Nitrogen cultures are being prepared, but the lack of nitrogen is only one of the reasons why crops are not grown on stony land or pavements or the bald prairie, as everyone can recognize that plants must have an opportunity to seize upon the land with their roots and be otherwise nurtured by the soil constituents. The culture scheme is a sort of a concentrated method of applying commercial fertilizers. It can only have a limited use. People should not soar so far from Nature's methods in looking for a system of restoring soil fertility. Land can only be repleted of its fertility by natural methods; such as manuring with the refuse matter taken from the soil and by returning that matter in the form of green crops plowed down. In certain cases, however, the land demands the application of mineral matter in commercial quantities, but this is rather the balancing of the food constituents of plants in the soil than the addition of fertility.

* * *

The *Manitoba Gazette* contains the announcement that Principal W. J. Black of the Agricultural College is to be director of agricultural societies, farmers' institutes and agricultural college extension work.

The Parsnip.

(*Peucedanum sativum* Benth — *Pastinaca sativa* L.). A wild annual or biennial plant occurring on roadsides and waste places, especially on limy soils. Like the wild carrot this plant is very easily modified by cultivation, and all the field and garden parsnips have undoubtedly arisen from the common wild species.

The cultivated forms differ from the wild plant chiefly in the thickness of the root; the leaves and stems are generally less hairy than the wild parsnip, but in other respects there is no difference between the two.

SEED AND GERMINATION.—The "seeds" sown for a crop are thin, flat mericarps of the fruit, each of which contains a single true endospermous seed.

THE ROOT AND HYPOCOTYL of the plant resemble those of the carrot.

VARIETIES.—There are comparatively few varieties of this "root." Those cultivated as food for cattle are generally long-rooted varieties resembling the long carrots in shape.

The only two common varieties are (1) the large cattle parsnip, which has the upper part of the "root" rounded or convex, and (2) the "Hollow Crown," which has a slightly shorter and thicker depressed or concave "top."

A form met with in gardens having a relatively very short thick "root" is known as the "Turnip-rooted" parsnip.

SOIL, CULTIVATION AND SOWING.—Parsnips can be grown on soil usually too stiff for a good crop of carrots, but the cultivation and general management needed for the latter is appropriate for the parsnip.

The "seed" is best sown as early in the spring as possible, even earlier than that adapted to the carrot, at the rate of about six to seven pounds per acre. Less seed would suffice if new, but commercial samples are usually very poor in germinating capacity and nearly always mixed with old dead seed.

The drills are drawn about fifteen inches apart, and the plants eventually singled out to a distance of five or seven inches asunder.

The average yield of "roots" per acre is about eleven tons.

COMPOSITION.—The parsnip properly grown contains less water than the carrot, and is the most nutritious of ordinary "root" crops. The amount of water appears to average about eighty-three per cent. Starch is present in small quantity, but the chief useful carbohydrate is sugar.

Grown at Indian Head for garden purposes, the seed was sown May 10th and the roots were fit for use September 10th. The two varieties Manitoba Prize Intermediate and Hollow Crown yielded 774 bushels and 484 bushels per acre respectively, the former being solid and of good quality. At Brandon Hollow Crown was sown April 3rd, one foot apart and taken up October 19, the yield being 946 bushels per acre

Old Timothy Sod.

I have lately procured a field which has been in timothy for four years. Last year the turf was very solid and close, but the crop of hay very thin indeed. Most years this land is fairly moist, so I do not attribute the failure to want of moisture. To get a better crop of timothy would you advise plowing or discing it?

A NOVICE.

As a general rule it does not pay to leave land seeded to timothy for more than two years and the first crop is usually the better. The trouble with the field in question is that it has had too much timothy. This may mean a number of things, which we do not need to enquire into, except to say that the thicker and tougher the sod becomes the thinner will be the crop on top. A light dressing with manure will generally be of benefit in such cases, but the better plan is to break up the sod after the second crop is off. If our correspondent is not prepared to break this field this spring or if he is depending upon it for hay, he can improve it by a light coat of manure of say from two to four tons to the acre depending upon the amount available, and then discing as soon as he can set on the land. This, of course will only make improvement for the crop this season; the field should then be broken up and cropped with some kind of grain until the sod is well rotted and destroyed.

A Defender of Preston Wheat.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of March 13th I notice enquires about Preston wheat, and some one who farms in the vicinity of Wolseley brings seven serious charges against it, which I must say do not at all coincide with my experience with this excellent wheat. I purchased five bushels from the Experimental Farms at Brandon two years ago. Mr. Bedford advised me to sow it under similar conditions with the Fyfe we had been used to sowing. That was the spring following the rusted crop, my own wheat only grading No. 3 that season. I did not consider that a fair test, so I purchased five bushels of the best No.1 I could find. I sowed the two lots in an eight acre field and watched the race all summer. The Preston made the strongest and most rapid growth during the first part of the summer, but the Fyfe pulled up to it about time for heading out, but between that stage and the cutting day (which after all is the day that counts) the Preston had gained fully five days. We had the same experience in this regard last harvest too. While you are waiting day after day for Fyfe to get ripe enough to cut, and you sometimes think it is greener than it was the previous day, the Preston comes right along. As to its liability to lodge I must say our Preston stood up when the Fyfe alongside under similar conditions lay down flat; the Preston yielded forty bushels per acre, while the Fyfe yielded only thirty. Its weight per bushel was one and a half pounds heavier than Fyfe under similar conditions and a small fraction of a pound lighter than the heaviest wheat grown in our district on breaking; and this year it weighs the same although grown on fallow as pure Fyfe grown by me on breaking. As to smut, no man has any business with smut in this twentieth century. As to threshing we have had no difficulty in that line nor any complaints; but just a word on rust. The first season I did not think it would be any good on account of rust; in fact, about the end of July I was disgusted with it and told Mr. Bedford so at the Brandon fair. I was also speaking to Mr. Murray, who was at that time in charge of seed grain work in the province. Mr. Murray said bearded wheats were always worse for rust, but the rust doesn't seem to affect it so badly as the other. It was the same last season about the same time—a large rank crop, and if you walked through it on a dry, hot day it would almost choke you; but both seasons this entirely disappeared by cutting time, and the straw is quite bright and clean. To prove that it has not affected the wheat to any extent I have sold a few hundred bushels on the open market by the load and got No. 1 Hard for all but one load that got a little snow amongst it, for which I got No. 1 Nor., so that is nearly good enough for me; so I think if J. Saunders or any of the other Experimental Farm managers can just do a few more things like that, Northwestern Manitoba will certainly owe those men more than their salaries and perhaps a few in Saskatchewan could also be found who would at least feel grateful. Thanking you in advance, for I feel sure you will find room for this in an early issue.

WM. FRENCH.

Deep Plowing for Wild Oats.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your valuable paper from time to time I see hints on the best way to destroy wild oats. I have been informed by a gentleman in the West this winter that plowing the ground say two inches deeper than it has been worked or than you intend plowing for a couple of years will destroy them, as they will rot if put down where they will not be disturbed. The idea looked reasonable to me and would be easily tested, as the wild oat nuisance is becoming serious. Perhaps others could see something in it and test it even on a small scale.

Man. W. L.

No; wild oats will not decay in two years where buried below the line of cultivation nor in fact in many years, and the deeper they are buried the better they are preserved for future growth. Most farmers have noticed that the most rapid decay takes place at or near the surface of the ground and that when an object is placed far below the effects of warmth and moisture, its decay is slow. We have personally known of wild oats to be under a sod for ten years and to grow as soon as the field was broken up. The experiment indicated by our correspondent cannot be too strongly condemned, as it simply means that the soil to a greater depth than ever will be contaminated. The best system is to get as many of the seeds to the surface as possible and then make conditions suitable for them to sprout, and in this way they decay quickest.

A Shires Sale.

At Chicago the latter end of March thirteen imported Shire stallions were sold at a range of $350 to $1,350, making an average of $575.39. Two mares were sold at $405 and $605, making an average of $505. The fifteen head made an average of $566.

Seeding to Grass.

A correspondent from Saltcoats writes:—I have a piece of land which has borne six successive crops of wheat and oats and I purpose seeding it to barley and grass this year and leaving it in grass next year, instead of bare fallow. Do you consider this better for the land than bare fallow? If so should I use western rye or timothy for best results next year? What proportions of barley and grass should I sow together? When should I sow to give both the best chance?

Sask. H. J. D.

Ans.—So far as the condition of the land is concerned it would probably grow a better crop after a fallow than after two crops of hay, but one must consider the permanent good of the land and the present returns from it. The fallow would store up more moisture for a succeeding crop, but it would reduce the amount of vegetable matter in the soil and so eventually reduce the capacity of the soil to retain moisture. On the other hand two crops of hay would reduce the amount of moisture available for the succeeding crop, but the sod would add to the humus in the soil and so make it capable of holding more moisture for succeeding crops. So for permanent benefits grass should be grown and to overcome the immediate effect of drying out of the soil the sod could be plowed as soon as the second crop was off and top worked to conserve moisture until the following spring. If this is not done and there should be light rains, and very little snow the land would be so dry that not much of a crop could be expected. Everything considered and by giving the land a chance, grass cropping is to be preferred to bare fallowing.

2. Under the circumstances and as the locality is in the northeastern part of the province, we would advise both timothy and rye grass. The grass seed could be sown by hand after the barley or with an old fashioned grass seeder on a drill or with any other device that would get the seed distributed evenly; then harrow once. The seeds may be sown in the proportions of about six to eight pounds of timothy and eight to ten pounds of rye grass. If the land is rather moist and the seed has a good chance to grow, less need be sown. There need not be any variation in the amount of barley sown, under average conditions.

Co-operation in Threshing Outfits must be Based on Business Principles.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Replying to your letter of recent date re the threshing problem, I beg to state that it is a very delicate question for the farmers of our district to interfere with at the present time, because we have a sufficient number of machines to do the work in a reasonable time and in my opinion we are only being charged a reasonable price. So long as present conditions exist I believe in letting them alone, but just so soon as we find an insufficient number of machines or higher prices I believe that the farmers should join together and purchase and operate machines for themselves. In regard to buying and financing for the same, every set of farmers can arrange for themselves, and they should also arrange for the handling and the control of the outfit and come to a complete understanding and have all their agreements of rules and regulations properly done in writing and signed by a secretary and chairman before ever purchasing a machine. I think the best rule for operating a company of this kind would be to call a meeting once every year and elect three men out of their own number to act as trustees, and give these men full control to employ men to handle the machine and to lay out the route for the machine. Or in regard to the route they might arrange at their annual meeting. It might be well to allow the machine to start at a certain farm and do a day's or two days' work for each one, and in this way every shareholder would soon be able to market a car load. The rules of the route should be made in writing and every shareholder should have a copy and then he would know exactly when his turn was coming; also every one should be charged a certain price per bushel, and in this way I don't see any difficulty in operating and paying for an outfit. Of course we must not forget the trouble and inconvenience that we were put to before we bought this outfit, and we must not expect to get everything our own way and the machine first, just simply because we own a share. Also in forming a company every district knows whom to consider good and bad men. Pick only men that you believe will agree; it will be far easier to keep some men out of the company than it will be to control them after you have once got them in no matter whether they are large farmers or small ones. Don't be afraid of them simply because they are large farmers; because I would sooner let a large farmer own and operate his own machine than have him in a company.

D. E. C.

The Threshing Problem.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th in which you ask my opinion in connection with the above Where three or four farmers live near each other and have clean land I would suggest that they operate an outfit of their own. Under this plan smaller machines would suffice for the season's work than are generally run in this district. They would avoid the danger of foul weed seeds being carried to their farms by the travelling outfits common in many districts.

Where the threshermen run large machines, threshing out of stook in the neighborhood of three thousand bushels a day, they generally supply men and stook teams. They should also provide cooking caboose and sleeping caboose for boarding and sleeping the men. Also, in my opinion, they should supply feed for the horses; at any rate the farmer should not be expected to find grain gratis. The latter system is bad and courts endless trouble between farmers and owners of stook teams. The price charged per bushel for threshing should not altogether be fixed by the machine owner. Prices might be set by threshers and farmers meeting together, through the medium of agricultural societies, grain growers' associations or similar institutions.

Where large machines are purchased by co-operative action among farmers, good results should be attained. I believe also in many cases it would pay large farmers to own an outfit to thresh their own grain. The engine could be used at other seasons for plowing, chopping feed, etc. The smaller farmer could no doubt with profit work some such scheme in a smaller way, running his thresher and other machinery with gasoline power.

Whilst the tendency doubtless will grow in favor of smaller machines I believe the larger outfits will be profitably employed in some districts for many years to come. I would therefore not advocate putting the thresherman out of business who is willing to continue his work at a fair profit. Exorbitant charges, however, have been made by some machine owners for threshing within the last few years These charges might be controlled by farmers adopting some or all of the plans outlined above.

FRANK SHEPHERD.

British Columbia to have University.

A bill is before the local House in British Columbia to provide an endowment for the provincial University The intention is to set to one side two million acres, the proceeds from the sale of which shall be devoted to the construction and maintenance of the institution referred to. It is the intention to provide faculties in arts and science, a faculty of medicine, a faculty of law, and a faculty of applied science. No part of the revenue so obtained shall be devoted to any purpose which is not strictly secular and non-sectarian.

Hail Insurance in Saskatchewan.

In the legislative assembly at Regina a few days since the Hail Insurance Ordinance was amended to provide for three kinds of insurance. A premium of 11 cents secures an insurance of $3 per acre, 15 cents $4 per acre, and 19 cents $5 per acre. The former bill allowed an insurance of only $4 per acre At the second reading of the bill it was stated that the amount of insurance had increased considerably in the past year, 367,000 acres having been insured, compared with 20,000 acres in the previous year The Minister (Hon. J. A. Calder) in charge of the Bill, stated that for the last three years' transactions there had been a loss to the Government of $9,050 and that the only way, in his opinion, to make the scheme self-supporting, was to increase the operation of the method. Further, he stated that he was opposed to the idea of a general tax in support of hail insurance, in which it is reported several members of the house concurred. The general tax idea is a bone of contention among many of the advocates of Government hail insurance.

Believes in the Smaller Outfit.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

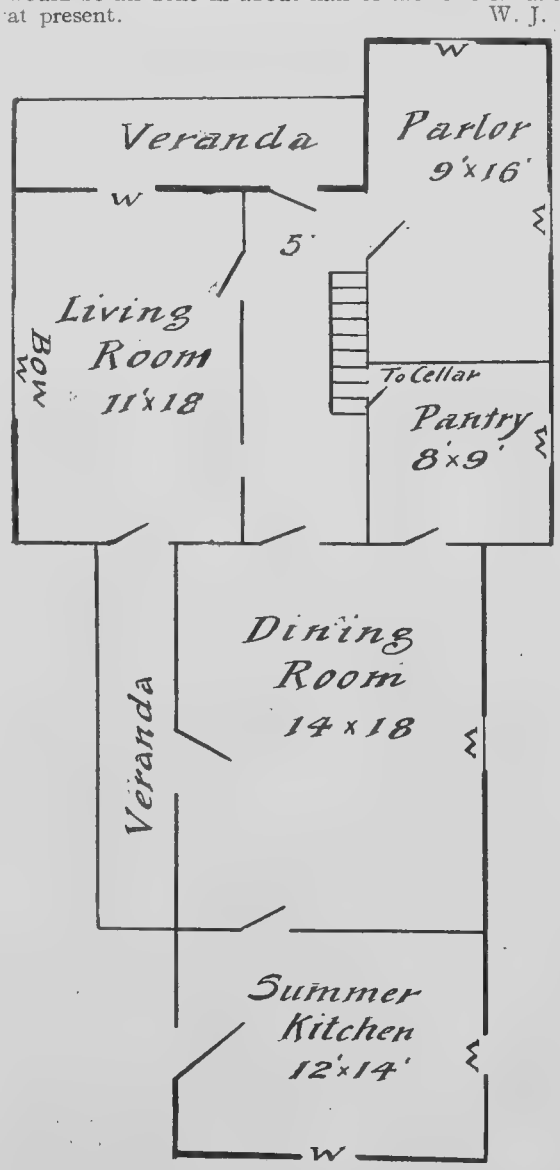
In reply to yours re "Threshing Problem," I do not think a company of farmers owning an outfit would answer, as disagreements would occur at the crucial time of threshing and all would be chaos. I don't think it has been tried around us, for no doubt the above reason, though I know of two farmers owning and operating a medium outfit with advantage. With regard to prices, it seems to vary a half a cent to a cent. I pay four cents for oats and barley, five cents wheat, whereas I know some men do it for three and a half to four and a half cents. The increased cost and difficulty of obtaining help no doubt governs this, though four cents must be a good paying price for oats. I would say that where a farmer works a large quantity of land and has a force to correspond, then, have your own outfit, as you have your help, but ordinary small farmers I think must be content to engage a thresher to do their threshing. The man who engages to do certain work should have a large outfit complete and up-to-date. The tendency is towards large outfits, as they (the engines) can be used for plowing, etc. I am inclined to favor a small outfit in the main, as the grain is taken out of the straw better, to the advantage of both farmer and thresherman, though the latter likes to see it go through fast.

Walton Wood Farm. GEO. MANDEN.

Asks for House Plan.

An Alberta reader asks us to publish the plan of Mr. Dobson's house, an illustration of which appeared in our Jan. 2nd issue. The plan here given is the lower floor, the upper being divided into five bedrooms with closets and halls. Four of these are over the front part of the house while the fifth is a large one over the dining room. In publishing this plan we do not wish to be understood as endorsing it, as there are several features about it of which we do not approve, although Mr. Dobson and his family find it quite convenient. For instance, we do not like the general arrangement of the rooms. The parlor is too much shut off from the other rooms and the dining room is too much of the nature of an attachment to the house instead of being of it. This of course, is owing to the lack of compactness in the general plan of the whole house not being near enough to a square. The arrangement is not only not the most convenient but is more expensive to heat than would be a more compact house. If we were to suggest an improvement in the plan we would say to make the front part larger so as to have the living room where the pantry is situated and the dining room where the living room is at present or vice versa. We would also try to do away with a hall which has doors at directly opposite ends. Since Mr. Dobson was kind enough to make us the plan of his house we hope he will not resent our criticism of it, as we do not wish to disparage his choice of arrangement but simply to direct attention to what we consider an improvement upon it.

A MANITOBA FARM HOUSE AND ITS ARRANGEMENT ON THE GROUND FLOOR.
HOME OF ISAAC DOBSON, SOURIS, MAN.



In Favor of the Smaller Threshing Outfit.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Last harvest I was speaking to one of our most prominent and thoughtful farmers on this subject of threshing outfits, and he seemed to think the solution was in the small machine. The same afternoon I met one who is perhaps the largest grower in our municipality and asked him your question. His reply was, "The solution is in the small machine, and in doing your own work." So you see, Mr. Editor, we had really been thinking over this thing before your letter came, but with the long cold winter and the difficulty in getting our wheat to town and the greater difficulty in getting it out of there again, we had almost forgotten the threshing trouble, but we have other reminders besides your letter. There is much threshing to do yet and we can hear a whistle once in a while even now, and some more won't be done till after seeding.

My own opinion coincides with the two gentlemen quoted above. I think there is a fortune ahead of the man who can put a satisfactory gasoline or alcohol outfit on the market in sizes to suit the different farms and at prices at which they can be purchased. For instance, take a small or medium sized farm where they would stack with two teams, if a machine could be purchased at a reasonable price that would take sheaves only as fast as one man could pitch them to it. The man owning it would have done threshing with his ordinary help just as soon as he would otherwise finish stacking. With gasoline motor power you would dispense with engine and fireman, straw team and water team, which means the big end of the pay roll, besides leaving those men available for another machine. Smaller farms than this could co-operate

In the north of Scotland every farmer owned and operated his own machine. In fact, it was part of the recognized equipment of every farm, and always stayed there; no matter who occupied the farm, it always went to the incoming tenant at valuation. Those machines were operated by steam, water, or horse power and varied in size from the twelve horse steam power to the one horse sweep, and in fact I remember seeing one there so small that the farmer used two of his daughters for motive power, and they were a braw, hearty, red-headed pair of hussies too, but if manufacturers would only fill this want and make the machines to suit the farms, we should not only cut our threshing gangs in two, but we should also save the time a good many of us spend stacking, which would mean that after cutting is over we would be all done in about half of the time it takes at present.

W. J.

[When in Scotland a few seasons ago, we noted the farm threshing machines installed as a permanent feature of each farm. At several of the farms water power was in use, a big water wheel being found on the outside of the stone building, the water being brought in quite a small ditch, but with considerable fall to it. At Mr. Duthie's Tillycairn farm, a gas engine was being installed for threshing, cutting and crushing purposes.—ED.]

Summerberry holds Seed Grain Judging Contest

This town is said to be the first to hold a seed grain judging competition, such being arranged by Messrs W. P. Osler and Mills, secretaries respectively of the Wolseley Agricultural Society and the local Grain Growers. The contestants, seventeen in number, had lettered samples submitted to them and then were taken to another room where orally they gave their reasons for their placings to the judge, Harris MacFayden. Superintendent Angus Mackay acted as judge for oat class, there being twelve contestants Fifty per cent. of the total marks obtainable were allowed for placing, and fifty per cent. for reasons. in the case of each class. The best judges of wheat were declared by the judges to be:—1st George Hunter; 2nd W. J. Fleming; 3rd R. Laidlaw. In the case of oats:—1st J. Uren; 2nd W. H. Fleming; 3rd James Barber. The prizes amounted in all to $15.00 and were distributed as follows:—1st wheat $5.00; 2nd $3.00; 3rd $1.00. Oats, 1st $3.00; 2nd $2.00; 3rd $1.00. A somewhat humorous feature of the fair was found in the fact that of the seventeen competitors in the wheat judging class not one detected the presence of white wild oats placed in one other samples which contained white tame oats and other varieties of grain. Many asserted that they could never be fooled like that again. The work wne by the contestants was good, not only for the acdoate placings, but the reasons also advanced were good. The opinion was also expressed that similar competitions should be held in connection with the seed fairs.

Horticulture and Forestry

Getting Ready an Inexpensive Hotbed.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Re your answer to W. E. B. as to making a hotbed in your issue of February 13th., I would like to make a few comments, and as the majority of your readers are farmers I would say a very satisfactory hotbed can be made with very little expense, and no work on the farm makes better returns for the labor expended. I give my fellow farmers in detail, how my own hotbed is made.

Make the frame and sash first. This is for a frame 12x4 feet and will require 8 pieces of shiplap 12 feet long and 8 inches wide, three pieces for the back, two for the front, two for ends, and one piece to rip into pieces two inches wide for the sash; also one 2x4 scantling, to be cut into 8 pieces, four of them 22 inches long, and four 14 inches long. The reason these pieces of scantling are cut shorter than the height of the frame is that they will be support for the sash when finished. By placing them 4 feet from center to center the three sash 4x4 feet rests on them and inside of the frame. For a covering make frames 4x3¾ and cover with common factory cotton.

To make the hotbed, horse manure is required and for one of this size it takes 3 fair loads to make a nice, snug pile of it 6x15 feet; shake it up and tramp it down well. Then throw on a barrel of water, then six inches of earth. Lift on your frame, pressing it well into the earth cover and leave it for a week By that time all weed seeds will be started. Destroy them and sow what you wish. I find it a good plan to sow alternate rows of cabbage and lettuce, or radish or anything that will be used early, giving more room to tomatoes, etc. The reason for using such a small quantity of manure is that if it is over two feet deep the heat is retained too long, and the plants have not time to harden up before transplanting. The reason I like cotton better than glass for covering is that the plants will not sun scald if neglected. The evaporation and frosty nights close up the cotton and keep all snug. About April 15th is a good time to make a hotbed and the plants will be ready to put out by the 24th. of May or 1st. of June, but they can remain in a bed of this kind until all danger of frost is over. After you have done with this hotbed, take the frame into the chicken yard, put a stone wood stick under each corner so the little chickens can run under it and the old fowl cannot get it, and it is a good place to feed them I cover it with lath frames instead of the cotton

I have used a frame of this kind for 10 years and hope to use it again this year.

WAYS AND MEANS.

P. S. Don't put off moving the old manure pile on to the fallow.

Clovers for Ornamental as well as for Utility Purposes.

Two years ago I wrote you about an experiment I started upon a vacant piece of land, "My Clover Garden."

I sent for all the kinds of clover, five cents worth of seed of every kind, nine in all.

These were Alsike, Red, Mammoth Red, White-Dutch, Crimson, Sanfoir, Yellow, Trefoil, Alfalfa, and Bokhara. The seed all grew the first year, some showing better than others. I had not looked for much in results, in the way of flowers then, as all except the Crimson were perennials. However, every kind blossomed a little, even then. I planted part of the seed in circles on the square plot I had selected; then what was left I sowed between rows of very young trees.

These latter rows helped to keep down weeds and cultivating my clover was a help to the young trees. All the soil which it was sown upon is sandy, though it has had a little manure thrown upon it twice.

Last year my clover square was very pretty. The circles of pink, white and different shades of red, with a glimpse here and there of yellow, were bright and fragrant. To myself and those who were interested it was a pleasure. My young trees had grown so well that the rows of clover quite filled all the space between them, so weeds had no chance at all, The Alsike especially grew so thrifty and flowered so profusely that people who used in Ontario to keep bees were sure that they would succeed here. The Bokhara grew so large and spread so wide that they were almost trees in themselves. I suppose if it were to be used for fodder it should be cut at least twice in a season, and then it would not grow so strong and stiff. The Sanfoir seemed to me to have as dainty a blossom as many in my flower garden. I do not think the White Dutch or the Yellow Trefoil would be of much use here, except among grasses on a lawn. The Crimson seeded itself, so that I had quite a lot the second year without sowing. Now this was not a trial for large crop or permanent pasture, but I shall keep it up because it is homelike and beautiful along with our numbers of annuals and perennials and among our trees and shrubs. RESIDENT.

Perennials to be Preferred to Annuals.

Before the Western Horticultural Society recently, D. W. Buchanan, of St. Charles, Man., whose monograph, "Horticulture in the North," was recently referred to in our review columns, gave an interesting and practical address about perennials, stating that owing to the short growing season in Western Canada such were more desirable than annuals.

Among the most hardy specimens suited to prairie conditions the following were mentioned as being most desirable: Peony, phlox, iris (German and Siberian), gaillardia, goldenglow, dephiniums, bleeding heart, Iceland poppy, liliums campanula, dianthus, and achillea.

Perennials made considerable growth in the fall to store up food for the spring. Those grown under trees or shrubs should be provided, because the roots of the trees or shrubs depleted the soil moisture. Ferns demanded shady position, but also wanted reasonable moisture. A beautiful wild flower perennial border could be formed from orchids, gaillardia, cornflower, the liliums, asters, sunflowers, and goldenrods.

Of the cultivated perennials, peonies were important. The herbaceous sorts were suited to this country and three varieties were common. In olden times great medicinal qualities were ascribed to the plant. In this age the same could be said to be true. A lovely collection of them in a garden relieved the mental strain, while working among them did the physical system no harm. The plants could be had from seed, but more commonly the roots were divided and set out in spring or fall. With careful treatment they improved each year for years.

Hardy forms of phlox were among the most desirable native American plants. Bloom began about midsummer, and continued until late in the season, when heavy frosts came. They could be grown from seed, but the usual method of propagation was by root division.

There were many varieties of irises that could be grown in Western Canada. The Siberian sort had done best. German irises were also a success and very beautiful. The latter could be grown along the banks of a stream. Japanese varieties were not so hardy as the others but of surpassing beauty and symmetry of blossom. It required a moist location.

Among the gaillardias a native variety was very satisfactory. The grandiflora was very rich in shading of color. These plants had a very long blooming season. If the flowers were not picked off frequently they became ragged toward the end of the season.

(*Continued in Gossip.*)

The Flower Garden.

In this country it is a waste of precious time to devote much attention to flowers requiring delicate nurture. Pin your faith to hardy varieties and especially the hardy perennials fit for very early sowing; such as Columbines, Bleeding Heart, Sweet William, Oriental Poppy, Peony, Phlox, Delphinium or Larkspur (which blossoms in July and later also if the stalk is cut down as soon as the blossom withers), Hollyhock, Golden Glow. These are arranged in the order in which they bloom from early June to October. Many perennials fail to do much the first season, but make up for it the following year.

The most satisfactory annuals are nasturtiums, sown when the trees come in bloom; poppies, sown freely in May; white candytuft; asters of all shades; Phlox Drummondi, sown in the ground and thinned to six inches apart; and especially sweet peas. The peas should be sown just after the frost leaves the ground, in an open sunny spot. Break up the ground well; then dig a trench a foot deep and a foot wide and put a six inch layer of good manure in the bottom; fill in with earth and sow the seed about two inches deep. Be sure to sow a package of mignonette seed somewhere in the garden. There is a very pretty flower called Mathiola, or the perfumed plant, that grows well in Manitoba. It opens in the evening.

The following table showing the perennials which will bloom the first year if sown in the house early in April has been adapted from the *Ladies' Home Journal;*

NAME	HEIGHT	PREFERRED SOIL	SITUATION	BLOOMING
Carpathian Hairbell (*Campanula Carpatica*)	8-9 inches	Rich, well-drained loam and plenty of moisture	Sun	June to frost
English Hairbell (*Campanula rotundifolia*)	1 foot	Rich, well-drained loam and plenty of moisture	Sun	June to Sept
Coreopsis grandiflora	2 feet	Any soil	Sun or half-shade	June to Sept
Oriental Larkspur (*Delphinium formosum*)	5-6 feet	Sandy loam	Sun	June, July
Chinese Larkspur (*Delphinium grandiflorum*)	2½-3 feet	Sandy loam	Sun	July, August
Garden Pink (*Dianthus plumarius*)	1 foot	Sandy loam	Sun	July
Gaillardia aristata, variety *grandiflora*	1½-3 feet	Soil light and well-drained	Sun	July, August
Linaria Dalmatica	3½-4 feet	Light soil	Sun or shade	July, August
Forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*)	8-10 ins.	Any soil	Sun or half-shade	May, June and Sept.
Iceland Poppy (*Papaver nudicaule*)	1 foot	Light loam	Sun	May, June and Sept.
Pansy (*Viola tricolor*)	6 inches	Rich soil	Half-shade	May to frost

The Vegetable Garden.

Have a vegetable garden even if you must do all the work on it yourself and cannot have a plot any bigger than a pocket handkerchief of generous dimensions. You can sow radishes and lettuce in that as soon as the frost is out of the ground. These two are refreshing and appetising and will prove so enjoyable that some one will be induced to add out enough to that garden space to plant the dozen cabbage and tomato plants that you started from seed in the house in April. Some of the tomatoes will be sure to ripen and the green ones are invaluable for pickling purposes. There should be a space for onions and carrots and beets as these can be kept well on through the winter by placing the onions in a sack and hanging it up, and burying the other two in a box of sand. Turnips are of uncertain quality, for you have to run the risk of their being bitter or woody. If you are fortunate enough to have a larger plot fenced in and cultivated, add beans, peas, squash, vegetable marrow, have a corner for rhubarb and one for parsley and spinach. Make your plans now; send for seed to a reliable firm, study the directions given with each variety; and be ready to go to work as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Between times, talk it up among the members of the family and rouse them to an interest as great as your own.

DAIRY

Cow Testing Needed in the West.

Cow testing has not as yet been gone into very thoroughly in Western Canada, but there are signs of an awakening in this respect and a desire on the part of owners to keep and milk only cows that will show a profit. Prof. Carson of the Manitoba Agricultural College informs us that he expects to have his cow testing stations in operation very shortly, such being located mostly in the Red River Valley. About two thousand cows will be tested, which when done will give figures on which to base fair estimates of the average yield per cow in the province. In Minnesota in 1905 a cow census was taken and the net returns from one hundred herds, containing one thousand head, was per cow, five dollars. One herd in the lot returned net that is after deducting cost of feed, labor etc., per cow, thirty eight dollars, this showing the need for improvements in the herds of that state, needed just as badly in Manitoba and elsewhere where cows are kept for profit. It has often been stated in these columns that the dissatisfaction with dairy work was largely due to the fact that so many cows were unprofitable in quantity or quality of milk. The testing method by the aid of the scales and Babcock test is the best and quickest way to find out the unprofitable milkers, the "cowboarders" as such are frequently termed.

How Flavors Spoil Butter.

The expert farm butter-maker and the creamery man know too well the many and various ways by which the raw material, cream, of the butter maker, is spoiled, and it is pretty well agreed that the damage is usually done unintentionally and unconsciously before it leaves the farm. The average person detests butter with any abnormal flavor, and while from lack of practical acquaintance with the dairyman's surroundings he is unable to locate or diagnose the cause, he either becomes a customer of some other butter-maker or creamery or consumes less butter, and in this way injuriously affects the butter market. The flavors enumerated have been traced to the causes given:

The rusty flavor is due to keeping milk in a rusty can; musty flavor from keeping milk or cream in a damp or mouldy cellar; the unclean flavor comes from improperly washing separator an milk vessels; cowy flavors are caused by unclean milking, or allowing the milk to stand in a dirty, or poorly ventilated stable; sometimes there is a tobacco flavor, the result of smoking while milking; but another flavor making butter equally unpalatable is the dish-cloth greasy flavor not easily described, but greatly detested. Dairy instructors have for years advocated the use of brushes and abolition of cloths in the cleaning of dairy utensils, and while some people may plead for the retention of the dish-rag, because that is what it soon degenerates into being, it is too dangerous and too risky an article to bother with. The brush is the better article to use. It can be pushed into any dents made in the tin-ware and with the aid of sunlight will help keep the dairy utensils in a proper state of cleanliness. It is possible to keep a cloth in a sweet, clean condition by following out several precautions, but it is doubtful whether the results warrant the risk and trouble; so stay with the brush, and do not take chances on giving your butter the abominable dish-cloth flavor.

* * *

An Old County soap manufacturer is responsible for the following pronouncement:

"There was increased competition each year for oils and fats for the manufacture of butter substitutes. The oils and fats had hitherto been used mainly, if not entirely, for soap-making; the result being that while 'butter' was cheaper to the consumer, the price of soap-making material was higher."

Certified Milk.

What is certified milk? Is it very much more expensive to produce than ordinary milk?

MILK VENDOR.

Some milkmen have set out to put a first class article upon the market and produce it under the supervision of veterinarians and physicians, who if satisfied with the care and cleanliness exercised give the dairyman a certificate stating that the products from his establishment have been examined and found up to a set standard. We believe the idea first originated in some of the cities in the Eastern States,one firm, the Walker-Gordon laboratory, specializing in this particular field.

A copy of the certificate usually goes with each bottle of milk sold. The prices received vary, according to the city, demand and established trade reputation.

In New York the average price is 18 or 20 cents per quart, 10 or 12 cents per pint. This milk usually tests between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. butter-fat.

Cream sells at prices in proportion with the milk price. Taking 4 per cent. milk at 18 cents as the basis, 16 per cent. cream would sell at 72 cents or 75 cents per quart.

In Philadelphia certified milk sells for 14 and 16 cents per quart and is put up at a definite per cent. of fat, 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. Skim milk in that town is called "fat free milk," and sells at 8 cents per quart.

Cream sells in the same ratio to milk as New York or a little higher in Columbus.

16 per cent cream is ..... .80 per qt.
25 per cent cream is .....$1.00 per qt.
40 per cent cream is .....$1.20 per qt.
And is sold in half pint bottles only.

Some dealers put up milk according to a prescription from a physician in 2, 3, 4, 6 or 8 oz. to a feeding in separate bottles as directed.

The prescription might call for six feedings of 4 oz. each, or 24 oz. of milk.

The cost of this prescription put up in this way would be about 40 cents and the same prescription put up in a quart bottle of 32 oz. would be 25 cents.

In Canada a few dairymen make a specialty of certified milk. The only one we have seen in operation is that owned by Pat Clarke on the Aylmer road near Ottawa, established about five years ago.

POULTRY

Brooding Chicks in a Box.

Two or three years ago I saw an incubator hatch of chicks that had been raised in a box kept warm by a large jug filled morning and night with boiling water and wrapped in an old woolen blanket to keep in the heat and prevent the chicks from getting against the hot sides of the jug.

Another case came under my notice in which a brood of three weeks old chicks, for lack of time to care for them, were put out in a box with a piece of burlap hung over the opening where they ran in and out. They were given a hopper full of cracked grain and a dish of water and left to live or die as they might. The weaker ones all died during the first two or three nights, but those which looked lively and strong at the start lived and did well.

The price of oil is high in Alberta and I notice that when chicks are left in a brooder for several hours without attention the heat often runs up too high, sometimes because the flame of the lamp burns up higher after it is left and sometimes because it is much colder in the morning than at noon. This overheating weakens the chicks and causes some to die and others to grow slowly and make poor birds in the end. I tried raising part of an incubator hatch in a box heated with hot bricks. They did well and grew nicely and were the strongest, hardiest chicks of the season. The box was two feet wide, three feet long and eighteen inches high in front by twelve inches at the back. The top projected over the sides two inches and could be lifted off. The roof and sides of the box were covered with tar paper and shingled. A small pane of glass was put into the front of the box as near the top as possible. If I were making another I should put the glass in the middle of the roof by inserting it like a shingle so that the shingles above it overlapped the upper edge of the glass and the lower edge of the glass should be on top of the shingles, for the chicks have a tendency to crowd toward the light when it comes from one side.

Along the back wall of the box was a hover six inches wide and six inches high. The hover was made by nailing a cleat six inches long with the upper edge six inches from the floor, at each end of the box and so that one end of the cleat touched the back wall. A piece of inch board six inches wide and six inches high was nailed to the floor half way between the cleats so that its upper edge was level with the upper edge of the cleats. Three laths were nailed so that the ends rested on the cleats and the middles on the piece of inch board. One lath was placed against the back wall, one so that its front edge came to the end of the cleats six inches from the wall and made the front edge of the hover top; the other was half way between these. A strip of old woolen blanket was tacked over these laths for a top to the hover and the hot bricks were laid on this hover top. Two thicknesses of blanket were tacked to the front edge of the top so as to hang down and just clear the floor. Slits were cut in these curtains to let the chicks in and out of the hover. One thickness would do if the woolen were thick; if thin, two are better.

This is all there was to the brooder. I kept it in a building for the first three days and did not let the chicks outside of the brooder. Then I set it outside. I heated the bricks in the oven morning and night for six days and after that left them with no heat at all. It was June, and

IN THE POULTRY YARD.

the weather, of course, was not cold. There were forty-six chicks put into the box. Six of them were Hamburgs; the others were of the layer breeds. The Hamburgs were too small to be brooded with the others and four of them were tramped to death the first day. During the first three weeks two other chicks died. With the exception of those which the hawks caught all but the six lived, and livelier, better hustlers were never hatched.

Of course it would be a different matter to raise chicks in this way in the early spring, but I intend to try it by keeping the chicks in the box in the kitchen for the first three days, and then I shall put them in a building where they can get out of the box, but not out doors till I think it safe to let them outside. The hot bricks will have to be used longer than in June.

I do not think that anyone who knows how to feed and care for chicks would have any trouble in managing such a brooder if he were careful to keep it clean, unless it were in teaching the chicks to go under the hover when they are cold. There is no hen to call them and they have no sense in the matter at all.

I cut a piece of board which was high enough, so that they couldn't jump over it and just long enough to fit into the box too tightly to allow it to fall down. At first I placed it so near the hover that a chick could get only halfway out; then later moved it so that they could just stand outside, then a little farther away till they got used to running in and out.

Such a brooder costs little and burns no oil. It will not catch fire from the lamp. The chicks are sure of not being overheated and weakened. If it succeeds as well in the spring as in the summer I shall use it altogether.

Crossfield, Alta. W. I. THOMAS.

Hens Eating Eggs.

Poultryraiser writes:—"What can I do to stop my hens eating their eggs?"

Many and various have been the suggestions made and the only permanent cure is to remove the head of the offending hen with a sharp instrument. An expert suggests paring the end of the upper bill to the quick and then putting the hen in a pen on the floor of which a china egg or two may be found; one or two pecks at the imitation egg with the tender bill will quickly cure. Special nests have been devised, so arranged that the freshly laid egg rolls away from the hen, but if hens are given plenty of outdoor exercise and a suitable diet, to include lime and grit, necessary for shell-making purposes, little trouble will ensue. Nests should be arranged far enough from the ground so that hens on the ground cannot reach in and break the eggs, and should be darkened.

Preparations for Hatching.

A great deal of the success attending the bringing out of chicks by the natural method namely under hens, depends on the care exercised by the person selecting the hens for sitting, the eggs, and the arrangement of the nests. Hens for setting should be quiet and easily handled and should be in good condition, and when handled should give out a warm glow to the hand, and should also be free of lice. Large hens are not favored for this purpose, on account of their liability to break eggs, although it must be admitted that hens of the larger breeds make excellent sitters. Several hens should be set at the same time, so that when the infertile eggs are tested out (fifth to the seventh day), the fertile eggs may be doubled up and the other hens sent either to the fattening coop or turned out to start laying again. Many successful poultrywomen have a probation period of a few days for setting hens, previous to giving them eggs. In all cases dust hens and nests well with insect powder. The farmers' wife will adapt nail kegs or what not for brooding purposes and bring out good hatches, while others with more modern designs are unsuccessful. The eggs set should be fresh; it is risky setting eggs even two weeks old, or eggs that have been chilled. Success will also be determined by the vitality of the hens laying the eggs set and of the male bird. A flock in which the females are too numerous for the male rarely yields satisfactory eggs for hatching, and from some hens all the eggs may be found infertile due to dislike on the part of the male bird; in pen matings ten to fifteen females are allowed, but in the ordinary farm-yard flocks the numbers are much increased, but should not run over twenty-five hens to the male. Infertile eggs are a great source of disappointment and wasted effort and the person selecting eggs will be well advised to use, if possible, eggs from young hens and eggs uniform in shape and size. The best time to place hens on the nest is at night, as they generally settle down quietly to their long vigil. The nests should be so located that the sitters will not be disturbed by other fowl.

Saskatchewan Poultrymen Meet.

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Poultry Association was held in the evening in the large museum room in the Government office building when a large number were present, the president of the association, S. Chivers-Wilson, presiding.

Mr. Wilson, in opening the proceedings, said that he thought they might well congratulate themselves upon the success of their inaugural exhibition, which was certainly in most respects better than they had dared to expect. He believed that the object of the association, which was to foster a greater and more intelligent interest in the raising of high class poultry, thus stimulating an industry of considerable profit to the farmers and general importance to the community, was in a fair way to being realised and he had no doubt that if the present enthusiasm of the members were continued, the ultimate success of the association was assured.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Upon proceeding to the election of officers, the following executive was elected:

Hon. Pres.—His Honor Lieut. Governor Forget
Pres.—S. Chivers-Wilson, Regina.
First Vice-Pres—Jos. Pritchard, Wapella.
Second Vice-Pres.—Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin.

Executive Committee—Dr. C. W. Hunt, Indian Head; W. H. Gee, Regina; W. H. Taylor, Fleming; C. C. Heaven, Indian Head; H. H. Willis, Boharm; M. W. Colton, Boharm; W. J. Tudge, Regina; Seymour Green, Moose Jaw; C. H. Leathley, C. C. Cook Arcola; W. H. Chambers, Dougalston.

The meeting then took up the revision of the association's rules and regulations, which were altered in several respects in the light of the experience gained from the present exhibition.

The next exhibition of the association will be held in Regina.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Five hundred Canadian teachers from Toronto and vicinity visited Washington during Easter week and were received by President Roosevelt.

* * *

A slight earthquake shock was felt at Northwood, a little town near Chatham, Ontario. No serious damage is reported.

* * *

An American named Weyhauser purchased a timber limit situated in the Thunder Bay district from the Rat Portage Lumber Co. The price is said to be a million and a half.

* * *

Dr. Drummond, author of "The Habitant" and other works in the French-Canadian dialect, was stricken with paralysis at Cobalt, Ont., where he had gone with his brothers to look after some mining property.

* * *

Lord Aylmer, who has been Inspector-General of Canadian militia since the retirement of Lord Dundonald, has been relieved of duty.

* * *

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The total revenue for the United Kingdom for the year ending March 30th was $775,182,290, an increase of over five million on the previous year.

* * *

Sidney Oliver has been appointed governor of Jamaica in place of Sir Alexander Swettenham.

* * *

The foundation stone of a new hospital, erected by Germans on the Mount of Olives, was laid on the first day of April, in the presence of the governor of Jerusalem.

* * *

J. J. Hill, the railway magnate, has turned over a the presidency and management of the Great Northern to his son, Louis W. Hill.

* * *

Mrs. Eddy, founder of the Christian Science movement, has by a deed of trust transferred almost her entire estate to three trustees, two of whom are not believers in Christian Science.

* * *

Frederick Busse, Republican candidate, was elected Mayor of Chicago by a vote of 13,000 over Dunne.

Advocates the Cash System.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"Onlookers'" letter on "Economics, Finance and the Credit System" is very good, and I think, sir, the sooner we farmers come to the cash system the better it will be for all concerned. The credit system has had its day and men have been made rich by it; I mean business men. Although I know some who have failed, yet the majority of my acquaintances have become rich, for it has been as Onlooker states, the honest sure-pay has to pay the defaulter's share. A business man said to me recently, "You know we have to charge a higher price because there is some on the books we never get, and we can't afford to loose it." Then again, this coupon system is a very poor one to the man who buys a book, for he gives his note say for $25, $50, or a $100, and he pays interest in most cases at 10%, so he is paying interest on what he has not received and the goods are not one cent cheaper. I have also been told by business men that they prefer the credit system to the cash, because a customer who has credit takes just what is offered him, while the cash customer often does a lot of kicking. There is no difference in price either to the cash customer or the credit customer, so there is no inducement for a man to pay cash. Of course there are exceptions, where the cash will bring down the goods, but I am speaking generally.

I often speak for a cash system, but have been as often told it is not possible. It would be if we farmers would just sit down and think a little, to see where we can curtail our expenses, and put up with a little hardship perhaps for a year, and buy nothing only on a strict cash basis. Then we should soon be able to dictate to others as to prices instead of being dictated to. We would not have to rush our wheat off to market just as soon as we had it threshed, for we should have no notes or bills to meet. A man with a good farm, with cattle, horses and grain ought to be able to go to the bank and get, as Onlooker states, a limited amount, but it is often the case he cannot. I myself have lost heavily by the credit system. I have money out and cannot get it in and if a cash system had been in force these men would never have been able to have got what they did, and I am in debt and had to ask credit because I could not get what was due me. But, sir, I am determined to get out of debt and pay the hundred cents on the dollar, but it will only be by doing a straight cash business; and I said to my wife that we will do with as little as we can, make our cows, our poultry and our pigs keep us, and then in the fall when we have threshed our grain we shall not have large store accounts to pay.

Farmers, let us begin and work for the cash system: it will pay us, for we pay too much for our goods by credit. We are forced to put our wheat on the market in the fall, because we have notes and bills to meet, which often keeps the price of wheat down when if we could hold it a firmer and better market would be ours. You will also find that it is through the credit system that we have so much of the combine and trusts for if we had cash, we could co-operate and by co-operation dictate to the combines and trusts as to price, instead of them to us.

FARMER.

Keep Politics Out of the Grain Growers.

"Independent Grain Grower" writes us regarding the late political campaign and deprecates the attempt of the party organs to embroil the farmers' organization. So far as we are able to determine, little success resulted, and we are glad it was so. Further, he states he was glad to note that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE took no part in such discussions. He may rest assured that we were only following our usual course. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is strictly non-political in its treatment of all public questions, now and at all times. The people of a country are mirrored by their elected representatives, and as the questions mentioned have been passed upon by the electorate and as new ones will probably be found, we need not worry much, and can best serve our country by attending to the work at hand. The Grain Growers have big problems to master and can well afford to let March, 1907, fall into a peaceful oblivion.

Saskatchewan Stock Breeders Meet.

The second Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association was held in Regina on the evening of the 20th inst. The president, Mr. Robt. Sinton, was in the chair and was supported by the vice-president, Mr. Alex Mutch. In his annual address Mr. Sinton referred to the improving time of the market for stock and meat products due to the expansion in commercial circles, and predicted that prices would reach a high water mark the coming early summer. Mr. Sinton announced that the beef commission appointed by the Western Provinces had not altogether vanished, but was expected to begin investigations soon.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Jas. Murray, showed the association to be in a healthy condition financially and the members optimistic of the future. The following is the financial statement:

Dr.

To cash on hand	$ 111.65
To membership fees	174.00
Entry fees	243.00
Gov. grant to Assoc'n	1000.00
Govt. grant toward F. S. Show	1469.54
Dom. Gov. grant toward C. Sale	650.00
Dom. Swine Breeders' Assoc'n	40.00
Sundry donations	180.00
Freight charges	418.80
Proceeds of sale	5124.00
Exchange	4.75
Adv. in catalog	116.00
Sundries, Comm. etc	118.65
	9650.39

Cr.

Postage, sta. office supplies	$ 295.68
Printing and Adv't	529.12
Office salary, and Exp	329.20
Prizes, F. S. Show	821.00
Prizes, Horse Show	200.60
Prizes, Purebred Cattle Sale	342.00
Freight charges	693.07
Repayment of sale proceeds	5124.00
Ground expenses	610.37
Exchange	13.15
Auctioneer's Expenses	60.00
Sundries	87.77
Badges	30.89
	9137.35
Cash on hand	513.04
	9650.39

The meeting then adopted the following resolutions:

That this association request that the annual meetings of the Canadian breed associations be held immediately after the Ontario provincial winter fair to enable the breeders from this province to take advantage of the cheap rates East at that time, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the secretary of each of the breeders' associations.

That this association place on record its approval of the action of the Dominion Government in issuing regulations to prevent the importation of glanders through the medium of unbroken range horses into Canada.

That the secretary be instructed to convey to the mayor and members of the city council the appreciation of this association of the magnificent buildings erected for the use of this association. This building is easily the finest of its kind in Canada and reflects great credit on the enterprise and judgment of those responsible for its erection.

That this association place on record its approval of the action of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture in instituting investigations to discover the cause of swamp fever and some effective means of curing and eradicating it, and would urge upon the Department that these investigations be continued, regardless of cost, until some remedy is discovered, and that the Department be urged to institute a thorough investigation into the causes of abortion among horses and cattle in this province, and to find if possible the best means of combatting it.

That the annual date of the fair be the first full week after the 20th March (including that date) in each year.

The association unanimously elected the following officers:

President, Robt. Sinton, Regina; vice-president, Alex Mutch, Lumsden.

Directors—representing light horses, Dr. Creamer, Qu'Appelle; representing beef cattle, Geo. Kimmon, Cottonwood; representing dairy cattle, J. C. Pope, Regina; representing sheep, A.B. Potter, Montgomery; representing swine, Jas. Browne, Ellisboro; representing districts on the different lines of railway, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; J. K. Millar, Yorkton; J. S. Porter, Arcola; Frank Shepherd, Weyburn; P. M. Bredt, Regina; J. D. Simpson, Moose Jaw; Jas. Wiley, Maple Creek; R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; Geo. D. Lisle, Lloydminster. Jas. Murray, B. S. A., was appointed by the directors as secretary-treasurer for the coming year.

Public Ownership and Operation as Exemplified by the I.C.R.

If municipal ownership and operation of public utilities has received a setback in Great Britain, judged by the recent elections in the world's metropolis, London, enthusiasts will again take heart from the statement recently made in the Canadian Parliament by the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways and Canals. Referring to the Intercolonial railroad, the surplus on that line for the year ending June 30 last was $93,881; further, he reported a betterment on the P. E. I. railway of $116,157.

These results were accomplished in face of large increases in wages, $1,000,000 more now than in 1900, and an increase in the price of ties, spikes, coal and all kinds of materials used for railway purposes. Referring to his statement in Toronto that the I. C. R., was carrying freight cheaper than any other railway in the world, he submitted proofs. For instance, for 700 miles the I. C. R. charged 52 cents per cwt. for first class freight, while others charged $1.06.

How it is Proposed to Build the Hudson's Bay Railroad.

The Minister of the Interior, Hon. Frank Oliver, in speaking to the new Dominion Lands' Bill, made the following important announcement:

"The Government is fully convinced of the propriety of giving the Northwest another railway outlet by way of the Hudson's Bay at the earliest possible date. The Government believes that with the increase in production of the West now in progress, such an additional outlet will be urgently needed as soon as a railway can be built, even if it were commenced at once. At the same time it is realized that public opinion throughout Canada could scarcely be expected at the moment in view of the great obligations already incurred by connection with railway enterprise, to sanction the additional obligation that would be incurred by providing immediately for the construction of a railway to the Hudson's Bay, unless special provision were made to meet that obligation.

"It believes, however, that there will be no objection from any quarter if the funds accruing from the disposal of pre-emptions in the three prairie provinces, under the terms of the proposed Land Bill, shall be considered as a provision in place of the land stated in the act, to meet the burden upon the credit of the Dominion as a whole, that must be assumed at an early date, if not immediately, if a railway is to be in operation to Hudson's Bay in time to meet the urgent need that is now in plain sight, for an additional and shorter railway route from the prairies to tide water."

Passenger Rates on the Prairie to be Lowered.

The Railway Commission at a recent meeting ordered the transportation companies to reduce their passenger rates to the basis of three cents per mile on all lines east of the Rockies in Canada. This decision will have the effect of lowering rates in the two new Western provinces, where the rates had been as high as 3½ and 4 cents. The order will also affect rates in Ontario east and north of Toronto and in Quebec and New Brunswick.

A Local Paper's View of Municipal Schoolboards.

The editor of the *Holland Observer* comments as follows:

"Under such a system, that is, with a central trustee board in each municipality, organization would be much easier. Each municipality would form one district instead of several, and as such would be a strong district and well able to carry out its business efficiently. It would employ anywhere from ten to thirty teachers, which would enable it to make promotions on the staff and retain its teachers from year to year. It would be in a position to make a graded schedule of salaries based on length of service and satisfactory reports. They could also employ one secretary-treasurer whose business it would be to see that the schools were efficiently provided for and all arrangements satisfactory. This secretary might, with good results, be a capable and tried teacher who could also act as supervisor of schools in the municipality.

"It would tend to make the profession more desirable as a life work. There would be more certainty of appreciation for merit; less chances of squabbles with the people. The teachers' position would be bettered and at the same time their business relations with the board would be more satisfactory.

"Such a change would practically put the municipalities on a par with the towns as far as organization for educational purposes went. At the same time it would help materially toward the realization of consolidation throughout Manitoba at an early date, for there is little doubt it will come to be general in time. It would prevent much of the personal and religious animosity which pervades school affairs in some of the less enlightened regions of the province.

"From the standpoint of either parent, child, or teacher, municipal school boards seem to us to be a long step in the right direction, and one which we hope Manitoba will take in the near future."

How to Construct a Sod Building.

The writers, homesteaders living in the Northwest, endeavor in the following article to give their experience of the construction of the type of building most used by incoming settlers at great distances from the railway or unable to go to the expense of modern lumber buildings. That illustrated measures 40x24 feet inside, and 46x30 feet outside, and is sub-divided into a barn 26x24, harness room 14x8, and feed room 14x16.

The tools required are such as are in everyday use, and consist of twelve-inch walking plow, axe, saw, level and plumb-line, adze, hay knife, and a flat spade, cut to a point and ground to a sharp edge.

SITE. The question of the water supply should be satisfactorily settled before fixing on the location for the barn or other buildings. Then mark out the plot on which it is intended to build. In deciding on this due regard should be paid to the prevention of contamination of the well or stream by sewage matter. Should the site chosen be on a slope the ground must be levelled, in order to save much tedious building up of one or more of the walls.

FRAMEWORK. The building illustrated is constructed on a framework of heavy timbers placed at intervals of 10 feet on the inner faces of the walls. These posts are 10 feet in height, sunk 2 feet into the ground, thus giving 8 feet above the surface, which should be ample even for the largest horses. [None too high if drenching has to be done when horses are sick.—ED.] The wall plates, of good heavy material, are spiked to these, being half lapped at the corners and at the posts when jointing is necessary, and assisting in supporting the roof. The advantage of this method of construction is, that when the inevitable settlement of the walls takes place, the roof will retain its original position, instead of having a wave-like lower edge, or perhaps falling altogether, an occurrence not entirely unknown.

WALLS. As already mentioned, the ground requires levelling before the first sod is laid. The spot chosen for plowing should be one where the grass roots are long and strong, as on this special quality depends to a large extent the life of the building. Sods without roots speedily crumble, and buildings constructed of them last but a very short time. It is advisable to cut about 4 inches thick, and only so much sod at a time as can be used in the day, as there is a tendency to dry out rapidly, making handling more difficult on account of increased liability to breakage. After plowing cut the sod into 3 feet lengths with the hay knife—a much better instrument for this purpose than an axe—and haul to the building site. The nearer this is the better, as 70 to 80 sods such as described constitute a good load, even for a heavy team of horses, apart from the great saving in time made by shortening the haul. To carry a greater number than this necessitates piling high on the wagon, quite a feat of strength in itself, in addition to the possibility of losing a portion of the load en route. The line will now need to be used to mark the positions of the outside surfaces of the walls. The sods must be laid as closely together as possible, the direction being changed at each corner, and each fresh layer should run in a different direction from those adjacent to it. On completion of a round the adze is called into use to level all inequalities and make a good bed for the succeeding layer. After each third round, the wall should have a plumb line put on it and be trimmed to an accurate perpendicular line with the sharp spade. Door and window frames should be equidistant from the outer and inner surfaces of the walls, and when made of 2x6 lumber will be found to give satisfactory results. When fitting, the sods should be cut so that the frames can be let into them, leaving a small space between wood and sod. If this is not done, trouble will be experienced subsequently, as the sinking of the sod will cause the frames to bulge, and make it difficult or impossible to close doors or windows without taking them out and planing to fit. By bevelling off at doors, points that would be liable to damage by wear and tears are removed. Similar treatment round the windows will much increase the amount of light admitted. At a height of 4 feet a bevel may be cut, reducing the thickness of the walls to 2 feet 6 inches. This much improves the outward appearance of the building, and by somewhat reducing the top weight increases the stability of the wall.

ROOF AND ITS SUPPORTS. The cottage roof is the most suitable for this type of building, obviating, as it does, the raising of sods to the height of the peak, while at the same time it admits of plenty of air space internally. For the principal supports, timbers 18 feet long should be secured. These must be sunk 3 feet 6 inches into the ground, and lined up before securing them to the wall plates by cross beams. The ridge pole may be a good straight stick, but much greater strength for the same weight is secured if cut lumber is used, a combination of two 2x12's spiked together being most suitable here. If lumber is decided upon, it will be necessary to cut slots in the uprights before putting them into the ground, and much greater care will need to be exercised in lining them up. Before attempting to get the ridge pole into position, a platform may be constructed on the cross beams, and will make handling of this large member easier. One end being raised and placed in the slot, the other can readily be got into position, and when correctly fixed should be held by 6 inch spikes. The corner spars are the next to be tackled and here again lumber is preferable. Two 2x6's spiked together do admirably, but need very nice fitting at both ends. This is especially the case at the joints with the ridge pole, where unless butted well together, a lot of strength is wasted. Of roofing poles roughly 360 will be required, giving about three to the foot. It will probably be necessary to trim these somewhat with adze or axe at the ends to get nice joints. When all are in position, supplementary supports may be put in. These run parallel to the wall plates at about two-thirds of the distance towards the ridge and will be held securely by stays running up from the junction of cross beams and ridge supports. A foot of hay spread on the poles, a layer of tar paper and one of sods will complete the roof with the exception of the ventilators. These may be of almost any shape, individual preference and the purpose for which the building is intended, whether residence, barn, henhouse or piggery, determining their position and numbers. A sliding roof window is one of the best forms, light and air both being admitted.

INTERNAL FITTINGS. For barn, henhouse or piggery these can easily be manufactured of poles. Kinds of stock to be housed, whether horses, cows, oxen or pigs, make for so many different methods of internal sub-division that it is unnecessary to go into the question here.

IN CONCLUSION. It is difficult to put up warmer or less costly buildings than those of sod, and if carefully erected after the methods outlined above, they will last for many years and give complete satisfaction.

* * *

Joseph Phillips, the former president of the York County Loan and Savings Company, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by Judge Winchester, for making false returns to the Government.

Notice to Correspondents.

All letters sent to "Farmer's Advocate," whether containing articles for publication or submitting questions to be answered, MUST be signed by the sender; otherwise such will not receive attention. We do not wish the names for publication, but must know with whom we are in communication. Our readers will understand our motives and we are sure will meet our wishes in this matter.

Alberta Horse Breeders Meet.

The annual meeting of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association was held in Calgary on the evening of the first inst. The president, John A. Turney, presided, and the meeting was quite largely attended In opening the proceedings Mr. Turner alluded to the bright prospects before the horse breeders, and recommended that greater efforts be made to produce the types of horses demanded by the British Army Remount Commission and that breeders facilitate the work of purchase and sale as much as possible. During the past year, while in England, he had interviewed officers of the War Department with a view to inducing them to take four-year-olds and believed that as a result there would be less discrimination in the future as to age.

The secretary, E. L. Richardson, presented a full and optimistic annual report, in which he noted the fact that Col. Bridge had last year purchased 116 horses in Alberta for the British army, and had expressed his intention of returning this year again The secretary also called the attention of the meeting to the action of the directors in adopting a resolution making it necessary for an exhibitor of horses at the spring show to be a resident and owner of property in Alberta and to be a bona fide horse breeder in the province.

The financial statement showed a deficit of $435, but the assurance of the provincial Government has been given that the annual grant will be increased from $200 to $400 which will in time wipe out the indebtedness of the association. Besides this the Dominion Government grant in aid of the sale of cattle and which had previously been largely used to defray the secretaries' expenses, will be partly applied in the interests of the spring horse show. During the year Mr. C. W. Peterson, who had been largely instrumental in organizing the Horse Breeders' Association, had resigned and Mr Richardson had been appointed in his place.

Under the head of "New Business," E. C. Hallman of Airdrie raised the question of popularizing the spring show with the general public, with the object of making it a greater revenue bearer, and asked permission of the meeting to have F. S. Jacobs of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE" make a few suggestions as to how this might be accomplished. Mr. Jacobs recommended that the situation be canvassed with the object of determining what support in the way of entries for a show of carriage horses, drivers, saddle horses, hunters and ponies could be obtained, and then to make classes for such horses to be shown before a suitable stand. The city people he believed would be induced to support such a show if it were put on attractively, especially if the services of the newspapers were solicited to thoroughly advertise it. Others spoke endorsing the scheme, and it is believed that next year a show of commercial horses can be held under cover in the evening, when the public will be given a chance to look over the best specimens owned in the city and surrounding country. Such a function will naturally present considerable social color and with the aid of music and decorations should prove a most enjoyable entertainment, as well as a powerful stimulus to the horse breeding industry.

The meeting passed a resolution to affiliate with the National Live Stock Association, and another memorializing the different Dominion breed associations to hold their annual meetings just after the Ontario winter fair at Guelph in Decemb r.

The election of officers for 1907 resulted as follows President, J. A. Turner, Calgary; 1st vice-president. D. Cargill, Seven Persons; 2nd vice-president. D. Thorburn, Davisbury. Breed directors—Clydesdales, E. C. Hallman, Airdrie; Shires, Geo Hoadley, Okotoks; Percherons, G. T. Root, Red Deer; Hackneys, W. Moodie, De Winton; Thoroughbreds. Capt. Inglis, Calgary; Coach Breds, G. E. Goddard Cochrane; Standardbreds, P. G Connell, Okotoks; Ponies, F. W. Ings, High River. Five general directors—B. Wright, De Winton; D. R. Stewart. Edmonton; J. R. Thompson, Calgary; H. Banister. Davisbury; Dr. Warnock, Pincher Creek.

The Show of Horses.

The proverbial sunshine of Alberta was a minus quality on the 2nd. inst. when the horses were being shown, but a large crowd attentively watched the placing of the exhibits. If the show is a good indica-

tion of the preference of Alberta farmers and ranchers, the province seems to be almost unreservedly committed to the Clydesale. A few Shires and Percherons were out and quite a strong display of Hackneys, Standardbreds and Thoroughbreds was made, but the Clydesdale exhibit was the real feature of the show. In all there were some fifty Scotch drafters entered and something of the variable nature of the demand for horses in Alberta was evidenced in the diversity of types and absence of uniformity of quality. Some horses were very good and some were scarcely second raters, showing, as a rancher observed, that the Albertan is about the least discriminating of markets for horses. The primary fault, however, is not with the importers and breeders of purebreds, but with the buyers of commercial horses who do not put any particular premium upon first quality. The shows, however, are helping, and if the Horse Breeders' Association can manage to put on an inside show in Calgary a better demand with higher prices for good horses should prevail.

As for the show, Clydesdales being the most numerous we shall comment upon them first. Mr. John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., was the judge, to the pretty general satisfaction of all. The first class, stallions four years and over, was his largest and hardest to place and did not look any too well, even to the judge, when it was placed. Consul, an imported four-year-old, was placed first. He is what the Scotchman would call a typical cart horse, not very far off the ground and very thick, short and strong above. His legs are clean and pasterns nicely set for wear and his movement snappy and true. John A. Turner imported him, but his present owner is F. Bedingfield, Pekisko. The second prize horse was R. W. Meiklejohn's show-yard veteran, Charming Prince, by Lord Charming and out of Sousie Lass. He is quite different in type from Consul, being not very big and up about the right height off the ground. He is a remarkably clean horse and shows well. Jas. Jones, from northeast of Calgary, was lucky to get third on Gold Medal, a horse with none too much style and quite ordinary limbs. Geo. Hoodley, Okotoks, showed a big, strong horse in General Moray, and David Cargill of Seven Persons had a very drafty fellow in Favorite Blend, by Royal Favorite. This horse is well built from the ground up, but his bone is just a little coarse and his gait scarcely true. There were ten shown in the class

Three-year-olds were not so numerous, five being out from a class of six entries. The first choice was Royal King (imp.), shown by Turner. He is a very inviting horse throughout, but could stand a little more spring in his back pasterns to suit a fastidious taste. However, he was good enough to win the championship of the breed later on. Turner also showed the second prize winner, Ross Romeo, a horse exceptionally good at the ground but hardly so nicely turned about as his stable mate. He was quite a favorite with the crowd and will wear well. The biggest horse of the class was in third place. This was Pioneer Prince, owned by T. H. Anderson of Davisburg, his sire being Duke of Ashfield and dam Lady Darnley. F. W. Ings won fourth with Alfred, by Argosy and W. Moodie fifth with Exalted by Cherub, a low strong horse after the type of Consul in the older section.

Turner showed a very nice two-year-old in Cherubs Pride, J. R. Henshaw, High River, filling out the class with Osco Fortune, by Hard Times.

Out of five yearlings Mr. Gardhouse picked Moodie's, Sousie's Crown, which though young and small is a colt with very superior bone and joints and has the promise of a good upper part as well. D. McKerracher of Medicine Hat got second on rather a drafty colt, but one with strong clean joints and bone. His name is Pugan Blend, by Favorite Blend, mentioned above. The third prize colt was Everard's Prince, shown by Turner, while fourth went to Jas. Jones on MacKinnon II.

There were four more three years and over, the first place being given to Turner's Butterfly (imp.), a mare not very large, but with clean, shapely legs and nicely turned body. Next to her was Bryce Wright's Polly Chattan (imp.), by the good stock horse Clan Chattan. This mare is a typical Clydesdale, with large well-set feet, properly set legs and body to top them off. Her failing was probably her lack of fitting. The third prize mare, Lady Rozelle, by Roselle, is a great slashing mare with large bone, strong joints, straight action and very stylish, except that her bone is rather too plenty and her ribs just a little flat.

In the two-year-old section many thought the first two places should have been reversed. The winner was Baron's Black Bess, shown by Bryce Wright. She is not too sweet a filly, especially from the hocks down, and is also rather plain above. She was bred by A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, and was sired by Baron's Gem. D. Thornburn owned the second choice; she is Lady Gartly, a rather sweet, inviting filly that went well and showed to good advantage. Geo. Hoodley owned the remaining entry, Witheral Bridget.

The yearlings were not exceptionally strong. Turner won first on a filly by Consul and Cargill second on Lady Susan (imp.), by Royal Favorite, while Bryce Wright got third with another Consul filly.

The Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association gave prizes for the best Clydesdale stallion, any age, bred in Canada, which brought out four entries. First went to Meiklejohn on Charming Prince, second to Turner on Everard's Prince, third to T. H. Andrews on Pioneer Prince, and fourth to Moodie on Exalted.

A prize for the best heavy draft stallion, any breed, developed a contest between Consul and the first prize Shire, Bramhope Governor, owned by J. R. Henshaw, High River, the Clydesdale eventually winning. The Championship for females brought out a new entry in Baron's Lassie, a three-year-old bred by A.& G.Mutch and by their stock horse Baron's Gem. This is a filly good enough to stand with such as Bryce's Rosadora, Taber's Eva's Gem, Mutch's British Baroness, and the best that any other exhibitor can produce, and the outcome would be problematical. She is now owned by John A.Turner, Calgary.

SHIRES

There was only one class for Shires and four stallions were shown in that. Bramhope Governor, mentioned above, led the lists quite creditably to the breed; in fact he is a very superior individual and possesses the breed characteristics of size, weight and considerable style. J. R. Henshaw also took second on Bramhope Abbot, a horse much smaller in size but a good mover and snuggly built. Third went to Geo. Hoodley on Buscot Apollo, by Buscot Harold, a horse of exceptional weight and a handy mover.

Two Percherons and a Belgian made up a class, the Belgian winning first. J. Hallman and Sons, Airdrie, showed a grade Clyde team in the section for heavy draft and won the association's medal. They also won the medal for single drafters; and first for grade draft yearling.

A splendid exhibition of Standardbreds was made by P. G. Connell of Okotoks. Mr. Connell has just recently gone into this branch of ranching and has made extensive purchases of first class stock from Marcus Daly's ranch in Montana. E. W. King of Calgary also showed Standardbreds.

Three Hackneys showed in the senior class. These were Moodie's Agility, Connell's Alert and Hoodley's Glenlyon (imp.) Agility had an easy victory on account of his straight, true action and the others were placed in the order named. J. Hallman & Sons showed Ringleader, by The Black Doctor, a Rawlingson-bred colt in the two-year-old section, and were accorded the red rosette.

Spring Breaking for Flax.

We frequently get queries from newcomers, especially from the South, as to the sowing of flax as a crop the first year. The testimony of the few who have tried it is as follows:—Break as early as possible after the grass has started, but be careful not to break over three inches deep. If one has a roller or packer, run over the breaking, and follow with a double discing and again the packer, then sow half a bushel of clean bright seed to the acre, and harrow lightly afterwards. After the crop is off disc again and plow late in the fall or early in the spring; if at the latter period following the plowing with packer, and sow to barley.

Plant Corn Early.

E. R. James, whose success with corn growing and ripening in Manitoba has been remarked in these columns, believes in planting corn early, and taking chances on frost destroying the first planting. The usual time to plant corn in Western Canada is from the 20th to 25th of May, and when planted at the later date it has to be a late summer to get the corn ripened. If, however, a first sowing is made the beginning of May, frost may be escaped both spring and fall and a good lot of cobs obtained.

MARKETS

Farmers are at present more interested in fanning seed grain, fixing up drills and other implements of seed time, hiring men and perhaps attending to foaling mares, than in keeping a close tab on prices. Thompson, Sons & Co.'s review for the week is interesting, especially for those yet having wheat for sale.

"Liberal visible supplies continue to invite the attention of the trade and until these show a material decrease, or widespread damage to some portion or portions of this year's crops has been clearly established, we cannot expect any permanent advance in prices. In the meantime we think the uncertainty regarding the outcome, which naturally accompanies the progress of growing crops, together with the generally accepted probability that this year's world's crops will not yield nearly such large returns as the world's crops of 1905 and 1906, will prevent any decline in prices below present level, except in a temporary way. An unseen influence in preventing stronger grain markets at present is the less easy condition of the money market. At the present time very large stocks of wheat and other grains are being carried by elevator companies and the grain trade generally in the Western States and Western Canada. This grain is partly in the terminal elevators at Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fort William and Port Arthur, but the larger part is still in the country elevators and storehouses. Farmers have been paid in full for the grain, the cash being advanced to the dealers by the banks. Probably as much as a hundred million dollars are thus locked up, and until lake navigation opens and drafts can be made against the shipments which will go out, and so bring money back to the banks in the West, the trade is bound to be slow, especially in so far as cash grain is concerned. Banks cannot go on indefinitely handing out money to buy grain or any other merchandise just to pile it up in storehouses, and let it lie there. There is a limit even to the largest business capacity, but as soon as the merchandise is put in motion towards other purchasers, and can be exchanged for cash, there is a renewal of the sinews of trade. In writing this we refer particularly to the American and Canadian West, but the same thing refers more or less to the whole world. The future of prices is, however, probably depending more at present on the condition and prospects for the year's crops than on any other thing. Visible supplies of wheat are liberal, but it is now becoming certain that through the ravages of the green bug in Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Southern Kansas and Missouri, together with the winter kill damage in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, this year's winter wheat crop in the U. S., has not the prospect of coming up to the yield of the last two years, but it is yet too early to estimate definitely the damage done. The spring wheat crop in the Dakotas and Minnesota is going to be late in being seeded unless we have an early change to proper spring weather. The same may be said of the spring wheat in our own country, but being further north we are in plenty of time yet, and a moderately late start with us is not usually any detriment to our crop, unless we have very dry weather in June; although it shortens up the season for getting the work done. In Europe the weather during winter has been the reverse of ideal for the winter wheat. It was too mild in the forepart of winter and severe and changeable in the latter part. In Germany fields are being plowed up and sown with oats, and in Hungaria and Roumania there is considerable winter kill damage, and Spain has been suffering from drought. In other European countries the condition is favorable. Taken altogether present supplies of wheat are liberal, but seem likely to shrink considerably before midsummer. Requirements are larger and seem likely to keep on increasing, and the outlook for the yield of the world's crops for 1907 suggests some decrease from the large world's yield of last year, which was the largest on record. Therefore, we conclude that present prices are moderate and that higher prices may be expected. To-day, April 3, the markets have made a sudden and unexpected advance, the cause being increasing crop damage reports from Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Chicago and other U. S markets have advanced 1¼c. to 1½c. from yesterday's close and our prices for Manitoba wheat are one cent higher than yesterday.

"Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has not been active during the week. In the cash trade the burden of holding large stocks has a depressing effect, but this will be removed in about three weeks, by which time lake navigation will probably be open. Prices at close to-day are 1 Hard 77¾c, 1 Nor. 76⅛c, 2 Nor. 74⅛c, 3 Nor. 71⅛c, spot en route. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

COARSE GRAINS AND MILLFEEDS.

Oats, per bushel (34 lbs.)	36		
Barley, per bushel (48 lbs.)	40	@	44
Flax	1 25		
Bran, per ton	17 00		
Shorts, per ton	18 0		
Chopped oats, per ton	26 0		
Chopped barley, per ton	20 00		
Chopped barley and oats, per ton	24 00		

PRODUCE (WHOLESALE).

BUTTER—			
Creamery, in bricks, fresh per lb.	32		
Second grade in bricks, per lb.	25	@	26
In boxes, per lb.	23	@	24
Dairy, fancy, in bricks, per lb.	23		
Select, in tubs, per lb.	20		
CHEESE			
Manitoba make, per lb.	14½		
Ontario make, per lb.	15		
Ontario make, twin, per lb.	15½		
EGGS—			
Manitoba new laid, per dozen	24		
Potatoes, per bushel	80	@	85

LIVE STOCK AND BY-PRODUCTS.

Cattle—Choice beef steers and heifers, per lb. 4 to 4½c

Hogs—Select, per cwt. $7.50; heavy, per cwt. $6.50; stags and sows taken at value.

Sheep—Choice sheep, per lb, 6¾c.

Calves—Choice, 125 to 200 lbs., per lb., 4 to 4½c; other grades in proportion.

Hides—Choice frozen hides, per lb., 8½c.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Tosti, the famous composer, has an odd hobby—that of upholstering. The great author of "Goodbye," when he is not composing, is teaching, and when he is not teaching, is upholstering. Every chair in his wife's drawing-room was upholstered by Tosti himself. The composer is continually on the lookout for fine old chair frames. All he finds he buys and upholsters, keeping the finished product for himself, or sending it as a gift to some friend.

* * *

The small and old-fashioned Mozart house is in the middle of Salzburg. It is with a feeling of respect, a visitor to the spot says, that one climbs the three flights of stairs and enters the room where Mozart was born. All the ancient pictures, the two old pianos and many relics belonging to the composer, take one back a hundred years. The only jarring note in this harmonious association of memories is that Mozart's skull is in a glass case in the center of the room, all that remains of him, since no one could ever distinguish his body in the mass of remains in the common pauper's grave wherein he was buried in Vienna.—London *Globe*.

* * *

The annual Pepys dinner was held recently at Magdalene College, Cambridge, to celebrate the memory of the famous diarist, who was once a scholar there. The manuscript diary is now in the keeping of that institution, as is also his library, under the care of Mr. Percy Lubbock. A large company of academic and other guests was present at the dinner, including Sir Arthur Bigge, representing the Prince of Wales, and several fellows of the Royal Society. Speeches were made, and a selection of the seventeenth century music performed which included "Beauty Retire," set to music by Pepys himself, to which he made frequent reference in his journal.

* * *

The first comet of the year 1907 has just been discovered at Nice by the astronomer Giacobini. It was first seen on Saturday evening, not far from the star Sirius, in the constellation of the Greater Dog. It is moving northwards at present, and sets about midnight. Being very low down, a faint object of but the eleventh magnitude, it is not well placed for observation now by English astronomers, whatever it may be in the future. Its daily motion northward is but a degree a day.

* * *

Helicon Hall, the home of Upton Sinclair's socialistic colony, has been destroyed by fire. Of its fifty-five inmates, one, the carpenter, was burned, the rest escaping with much difficulty. The Hall was an immense building, established at Englewood, N. J., last October, as a sort of revivified Brook Farm, or co-operative home, for several literary people, with Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle," at their head. All servants were engaged on the co-operative plan, the children were taught by a governess within the building, and meals were eaten in a large central dining-hall. The experiment was watched with much interest, and the query will now be as to whether it has been successful enough to command re-establishment.

* * *

A remarkable series of letters written by William and Dorothy Wordsworth to Coleridge between Christmas 1799, and May, 1807, have been sent recently to William Knight and will appear as an appendix to volume three of the "Letters of the Wordsworth Family," now in process of publication. The letters disclose many interesting things which occurred within the little cottage at Grassmere—that home of "plain living and high thinking." They tell of the people of the district, the walks in the valley, the expeditions to more distant places, the close friendship of the poets. To lovers of literature the most interesting features will be the interpretation by its author of the meaning which underlies "The White Doe of Phylstone," and the letter in which Wordsworth explains to Coleridge how he meant to rearrange his poems in their next issue.

THE VINDICATION OF GOVERNOR SWETTENHAM

The horror of the earthquake at Jamaica was in the minds of outsiders almost eclipsed by the alleged indecorousness of the Governor in his relations with the U. S. Admiral. After things had simmered down and those present had a chance to testify it became abundantly evident that Governor Swettenham was misrepresented. Several noted men there present have testified in the *Times*, and their explanations appear to be lucid and unbiassed. Excerpts are here given from the statements of Henniker Heaton M. P. and Hamar Greenwood, the Canadian born M. P. at Westminster.

The former states: "It is difficult for any one not living in Jamaica to convey anything like a fair impression of the people. I found the population, about 800,000, mostly negroes, were also mostly Christians, and all spoke a little English. There is a great deal of ignorance and an enormous amount of superstition among these—the kindest people I ever met. Perhaps their greatest terror is the probable annexation of their island by the United States. Their traditions of the slavery of the negroes in the United States is so vivid that they cannot believe it is abolished forever, as it was abolished in Jamaica itself nearly three quarters of a century ago. I am also bound to say that the island abounds in Americans who treat Jamaican negroes like dirt.

"Now I yield to no one in my respect for the people of the United States, and my greatest personal friends are there; but some of their "tourists" are as great "bounders" as some of our own countrymen. American trade flourishes and American dollars are more numerous than English money in Jamaica.

"It was at this moment that the America warships came into the British harbour at Kingston immediately after the earthquake. My oldest friend once said to me in Australia: "Would you rather have in your employ a fool or a rogue?" His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica would probably answer—the latter to-day. Sir Alexander had been working night and day for 48 hours, and threw himself down to sleep for a few hours on Thursday morning after the earthquake. It was while he was asleep that his police inspector invited or accepted the invitation of the American Admiral to land an armed force in Jamaica. You may imagine the horror of the Governor, knowing the feeling—unjust feeling certainly—prevailing among the poor, ignorant people of Jamaica, at finding what had been done and how the action would be misunderstood. He hurried to the Admiral and explained the situation. The Admiral said his honor was also concerned, and to satisfy their consciences or save their "faces" it was agreed to withdraw the armed force in two hours. But in addition to this letters were written, unwise letters, and letters never intended for publication, and I have no excuse for them. But this I know, there would have been a riot among the negroes if the American armed force had remained on land for 48 hours."

Hamar Greenwood, M.P. also remarks: "I consider that Sir Alexander Swettenham did everything that he ought to do as a British Governor, and if he erred, it was because of the terrible panic. He brought some order out of the frenzied chaos. While the Governor was was lying down the American Admiral asked if his help were needed. This request was not communicated to the Governor, but consent to land an armed force was given by a subordinate official. That official acted with the best intention, but certainly without due discretion. It must never be forgotten that the whole black population of Jamaica abhor the Americans and the American flag, because they stand for everything that is most wretched in the history of the African race. To consent to land armed American sailors would have been most provocative. That should not have been done when the whole population, both white and black, were in a state of abject frenzy.....As to the tone and diction of the Governor's letter to the American Admiral, I can only say this, that the Governor would be the last man to cause offence, and the puerile criticism of the terms of the letter under the frightful conditions then existing is the latest case of the criticism of the strong men in the firing line by the fool in the arm-chair at home. Is it come to this, that the might and majesty of the British Empire is to be prostituted to an outburst of Yankee bosh? No one who was not on the very verge of hell can for a moment understand the tremendous strain on the Governor and every one else for at least 48 hours after the calamity."

The remarks in the two last sentences show that our Canadian boy was laboring under excitement, which if analysed is found to be indignation at the injustice meted out to the Governor and the fawning, cringing attitude of so many stay-at-homes Britishers to every person or utterance from the U. S. This toadying on the part of the English is essentially distasteful to Canadians who visit the homeland, and in a measure explains the slightly intemperate outburst of the British M. P. from Whitby, Ont.

WORK FOR AMBASSADOR BRYCE.

Beside representing Great Britain in the capital, Ambassador Bryce has received authority to act for Britain and Canada in any diplomatic negotiations relative to the settlement of points of dispute between Canada and the United States. This arrangement seems to be favorable to the adjustment of various differences in the dealings of these two countries. Several of them are "old-timers," having been brought to the attention of diplomats and commissions before. The last attempt to solve them did not get beyond the discussion of the Alaska boundary question, which refused to be settled and was referred to another tribunal, and the other questions were dropped. They included the North Atlantic fisheries, bonding privileges, seal fishing in Behring Sea, laws relating to admission of aliens and the amendment of the agreement made in 1817, limiting the number of naval vessels on the Great Lakes.

Other questions that have since raised difficulty and that should be disposed of number among them the tariff, the conveyance of merchandise and prisoners from one country to the other, the abolition of the head-tax upon Canadians visiting the United States, settling indefinitely marked boundaries, the preservation of Niagara Falls, and permitting miners of each country to operate in the territory of the other.

It is to be hoped that some, at least, of these problems may be solved to the advantage of Canada, though past experience has shown that commissions have so regularly given decisions to her disadvantage that it has become a habit. The desire to preserve friendly relations with the United States has apparently outweighed in the mind of the British diplomat the interests of this colony.

A Visit to the Dominion Penitentiary at Kingston —Their Cells—the Prison Library—the Chapels —the Treatment of Prisoners.

The inmates of Kingston Penitentiary fare better than many people who earn a moderate but honest living, outside of its walls.

At one time it was easy for the visitor to obtain admittance to the "Pen", as Kingston people call it. Ten years ago, as many as three hundred visited it in a day. Such a custom grew to be a nuisance—even a danger, for the Warden could not know who his visitors might be, or what evil purpose they might have. So now unless one is a friend of the warden, or the deputy, he has to obtain a written request of admittance from a Member of the Dominion Parliament, the member of provincial Parliament for Kingston, or the mayor of Kingston. Without such an order you may ask in vain, unless I might add you are fortunate (?) enough to have a relative prisoner in the institution, under which circumstances you are allowed to visit him on *any* day of the week.

On Labor Day four of us took the car in Kingston, went out to the western suburb Portsmouth, and got off opposite the great North Gate of the Penitentiary—the walls are twenty-five to thirty feet high, with a watch tower on each of the four angles, which is the headquarters of a guard, who, armed with his rifle, paces the wall. On the opposite side of the road is Warden J. M. Platt's residence. the grounds of which are very magnificent—none can compare with them in Kingston. They are kept in order of course by the prisoners.

We were armed with the wherewith so we boldly entered the first door and asked to see Warden Platt. The guard politely informed us that no visitors were allowed in that day as it was a public holiday—and the Warden was down street. We asked to see the Deputy-warden O'Leary and he arrived very quickly in about an hour. In the meantime we sat down and talked to the guard, a genial Irishman, who had been a member of the North-West Mounted Police—Dr. Dowsley. He told us there were five hundred prisoners confined there now; some time ago there were six hundred, but of late there had not been so many coming in. The sixty guards have to perform their duties very minutely, have twelve hours off and thirty six hours on, with only a few hours sleep out of that. As we sat there waiting we noticed two or three prisoners who ran errands for the guards. I met one near the open door. He smiled knowingly at me with that sense of shame in his face that is common to most prisoners;

"Well," I said, "how's it going?"

"Good:" he answered.

"It's a wonder," I said "that they leave you around so near the open doors."

"Oh: I wouldn't go," he replied. "I have only two more months to serve."

At last O'Leary arrived. A mighty man he is, of commanding appearance.

"Very sorry gentlemen," he said to us immediately, "that I can't let you through to-day, but it's against the rules for any visitors to come in on holidays. Come up to-morrow."

We told him how far we had come, but it was unavailing. Twenty-four hours from then we again appeared in the same place. and a guard took charge of us, and took us into the wide courtyard—there was a great dome that can be seen for miles up Lake Ontario, where the great bell tolls when a prisoner escapes. The figures "1845" were cut in the key-stone of the entrance, telling the date of erection. Twelve acres are within the great walls, though besides this there is a penitentiary farm of over one hundred acres to the north. We passed where a number or convicts were making some alterations in the walls of the main building; some were moving stone, others mixing mortar. Each convict had his suit of stripes, blue and brown longitudinal stripes, about one inch wide. A number is sewed on the cap, the back of the coat, and on each pant-leg—such as "491 K. P."

We were then conducted to the cells, which are in long rows two storeys deep, forming a great cross whose center is the prison dome. Each tier is locked by one turn of the lock wheel; this is a very up-to-date method of locking and unlocking the cells; all the cells in one tier can be locked by a single turn of the lock wheel, or if only one or more cells are desired to be unlocked an indicator is moved to the required numbers and the wheel turned.

The pleasant and spacious condition of each cell excited our surprise. The cells are about four and one half feet wide and ten feet long, fitted with full sanitary arrangements, a wire spring cot which is turned up to the wall when not in use, a table and shelves with several library books, a Bible, writing material, a a catalog of the prison library books, a pillow, sheets, blankets in plenty. In some of the cells the inmates had decorated up their shelves and pictures with colored tissue paper, others had cut pictures from some magazines; one I noticed had McKinley's picture, and Roosevelt's; no doubt he was an American; some had photographs of a friend, which they perhaps cherished, as of one who had stood true to them in adversity; one had pictures of sailing vessels—in all probability he was a sailor; each one in his own peculiar way was trying to brighten up his weary existence. The prisoners are allowed to write only one letter per month, and it has to pass inspection before being sent out; there is also a limit, the guide told us to their incoming mail.

We were then taken to the library, of which two convicts had charge. Those convicts marked for very good behavior are given such jobs as this. For good behavior prisoners can deduct a great deal from their sentences. For instance, a prisoner sentenced to ten years, may reduce that time by two and one half years. There was a large library, perhaps 5,000 volumes, very much like a public library, only all the books are bound in black. There is no particular limit to the number of books one may have; the prisoners are encouraged to read. I happened to open one book, in which there was the picture of a man with a revolver in the act of shooting another man. The old instinct had come back to the reader—scrawled with a pen were the words, "Give it to him by G—d." So no doubt with all the encouragement towards righteousness the disease they are troubled with is a hard one to get over.

We went next to the Protestant chapel, seating about five hundred, a separate place for the women, for there are twelve female prisoners in Kingston Penitentiary. What was most prominent was the art and color in the decorations—and all done by a convict. For we must remember that some of the smartest (if the crookedest) men in the country are here gathered together. Some of the Ten Commandments were done in delicate tints in scroll work,—"Honor thy father and mother," "Thou shalt not bear false witness," and the Lord's Prayer A pipe organ stood in front, and was played each Sunday by a convict, an expert musician. The near end of this chapel was fitted up as a school, where there was a blackboard and seats for about a hundred; some questions in arithmetic were on the board. The school is not compulsory like the chapel, but a number attend and some learn diligently. Just forty-five minutes in the middle of each day is given.

After passing the Roman Catholic chapel and the "Keeper's Hall," we came to one sad place—the place where a prisoner is interviewed by relatives. Many a sorrowful meeting must have here taken place, of the fond father and the wayward son, or perhaps sisters or brothers that looked towards those eyes that preferred to gaze on the stone floor rather than at their friend. A double screen wire separates the visitor from the prisoner. The guide told us that prisoners generally felt very sorrowful after visits, as they brought back to their minds the sense of their guilt.

There were many parts of the prison the guide had not the liberty to show us—the binder twine factory, the blacksmith shop, the tailor shop, the asylum, and one place we would have liken to have had a peep into—the dungeon, for refractory and uncontrollable prisoners; they get only bread and water there for food. But prison fare is otherwise good; the prisoners get all they want to eat of good plain food; such as porridge, soup, bread, meat, and vegetables. It is not even measured out to them; second servings are allowed.

In the store, where supplies are kept of the Penitentiary, we met Mr. Bowle and Mr. King, who were in charge. The guide left us to chat with these two pleasant gentlemen. Speaking of the convicts, Mr. King said, "The prisoners here are all innocent; very seldom do they admit their guilt; some admit having done crooked things one time in the past but of the crime charged, they were *not guilty*. They generally have a hard luck tale. One convict who was in

Exterior View of Kingston Penetentiary

yesterday had been sent down for stealing grain and loading it into a boat. He said he was passing home that night late, and saw two men leading bags of grain into a vessel; rain was beginning to come on, and they asked him to give them a hand and he did so, never suspecting for a moment that the grain was stolen. The constables suddenly came on the scene, he was nabbed, and the others got away."

"At any rate," we said, "no doubt you feel sorry for the poor suckers."

"We do sometimes;" he answered, "but really the public hold a vast amount of false sympathy for prisoners. When we know that a large proportion of them would stop at *nothing*, if ever they had the chance, instead of trying to convert them and turning them out to do the same thing over again, I often think that half of them ought to be hung."

ROY F. FLEMING.

BRITAIN'S NEWEST COLONY.

Probably the personage who will receive the greatest amount of public interest and attention at the Colonial Conference to be held in London this month will be General Botha, sometime prisoner of war in the hands of the British, but now premier of Britain's newest colony, and a Knight of that Round Table where things of import to the whole realm are considered.

It is never becoming, and often dangerous, to boast, but one cannot help feeling pride in belonging to a nation capable of such a far-sighted policy in regard to its possessions. Almost before the smoke of battle had cleared away the work of laying a solid foundation for the rule of the conquered by themselves was begun. As Kipling sings of the British in the Soudan:—

"They terribly carpet the earth with dead,
and before their cannons cool
They walk unarmed by twos and threes to call
the living to school."

This wise and generous treatment of a conquered people has compelled the sincere admiration of other nations, even of those who habitually refuse to see good in anything English. An American paper comments thus on the situation:

"Such is English self-government! Under it, a man who was doing his best five years ago to destroy English rule in South Africa, is to-day Prime Minister of the English self-governing colony of the Transvaal, and is to join on equal terms the other Colonial Premiers in London. By comparison with this thoroughgoing and successful plan our own legislation concerning Reconstruction in the South after the Civil War, looks bungling in the extreme. We began absolutely disfranchising the best men in the South and disqualifying its natural leaders from holding federal office. And ten years after the war, when the South was again permitted to send its ablest citizens to Congress, we saw a man trying to make himself President by descanting on the enormity of so many 'rebel brigadiers' making laws for the Union. Contrast with this the imperturbable English making their 'rebel brigadier' a Prime Minister."

The Boers themselves feel confident that the treatment they are receiving is given in all good faith, and they are accepting it in the spirit in which it was offered, believing that "he who did not slay you in sport, he will not teach you in jest." The elections, which resulted in the return of the Het Volk party to power in the new Transvaal Parliament, were conducted all through with surprisingly little friction between English and Dutch, and the only rub since the opening has been over the question of the language to be used in the House, a difficulty not regarded as serious, and one which will gradually solve itself as the years go by. The Premier's opening speech may be taken as voicing the sentiments of his party, and in it he said that "loyalty to the great Empire of which we are now a self-governing part, is dictated to us not only by honor and interest, but by gratitnde. Is it possible for Boers ever to forget such generosity?"

THE QUIET HOUR

THE GLORY AND BEAUTY OF WOMANHOOD.

The King's daughter is all glorious within: her clothing is of wrought gold. —Ps. 45: 13.

So shall the King greatly desire thy beauty.—Ps. 45: 11.

"We, too, would wear unspotted
The garments of the King.
Would have the royal perfume
About our path to cling
And unto all beholders
A lilied beauty bring."

The love of beauty is an instinct of our nature—something we inherit from our Heavenly Father. We only need to look about us in God's universe to know that he delights in beauty. Think of the varied beauty of the sky, by night and by day! Think of the beauty spread out before us in mountain, meadow, and water, in each tiny flower, bird and insect God has made! And much more does He delight in spiritual beauty—the beauty of holiness. If the King greatly desires our beauty, may we not earnestly pray: "Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us"? We can see the beauty of our King—the wandrous beauty of His life of perfect holiness and self-sacrifice for His people—and it is our part to reflect His beauty. Every true woman longs to be beautiful, and before each one lies the possibility of obtaining the greatest beauty of all—a beauty which will not fade with age, but will increase and be a glad possession in time and in eternity. Probably the outward beauty of the resurrection body will be dependent on the way soul-beauty has been persistently cultivated here. Even now the soul is steadily moulding the body, and a holy, joyous soul can hardly fail to continually add attractions to the house it lives in.

Since God stooped to take our nature, honoring woman by choosing her to be the connecting link between Himself and man, everyone who calls himself a Christian should honor her too. But even before the Incarnation woman was placed by God in a very high position How full of poetry the account of her creation is! The man, feeling his loneliness, looks vainly among the creatures surrounding him for a soul to meet his need. Then God, who knows the hunger of the soul for real communion with a kindred soul, gives him a sweet and lovely wife to satisfy his heart-hunger and help him in his struggle Godward. She could help him, and surely she did in the end, though once at least she used her influence to tempt him out of the straight path of righteousness. And woman has great influence still. That is part of her glory—or should be. When God gave woman to man He intended her to be a helper, not a hinderer, in his upward climb. And beauty is a very important part of her power—both physical and spiritual beauty. If you want to help men to be noble and good, then recognize the possibilities of your womanhood, and cultivate them to the utmost extent of your ability. There is no need to be extravagant in dress, but a woman who always looks clean and fresh and neat has far more influence than one who goes about looking slipshod and slovenly, with hair in curlpapers, and a skirt and waist that are continually drawing apart. Orderliness has a beauty of its own, though some women are so desperately tidy that they sacrifice greater things to their idol, and make the whole family bow down meekly before it. Order was intended to minister to man's good and happiness, and no one has a right to sacrifice his comfort for the sake of having everything always in its place. Martha was a good housekeeper and busy, bustling and enthusiastic in her work; but she sacrificed spiritual beauty to material. We can generally find time to attend to the things which seem to us of greatest importance, and Mary's hunger for spiritual beauty was, as our Lord declared, a choosing of the "good part"; she reached out after a beauty which should be lasting instead of fleeting in its nature—"which shall not be taken away from her."

And our Lord was not unique in His commendation of Mary. Many a man coming home tired from his work would rather find his womankind with leisure to enter sympathizingly into his interests than have them too busy to spare him a moment's attention. The idol "Work" drives its votaries with unsparing severity and often builds an invisible wall of indifference between a man and his wife which is very hard to break down. Sometimes it is not only the present work but the after-result of past work that does the mischief. A woman who, without real necessity, has been over-driving her poor body all day is very angelic, indeed, if she can keep sweet and bright in the evening. Often she gets cross and snappish, or, at least looks weary and spiritless, failing to present the attractive beauty of a bright face, cheery words and becoming dress. She is "too tired" to change her dress or exert herself to make the evening pleasant, unless some stranger is likely to appear—then she will probably make the effort. But is the work that has tired her out always as important as the influence for good she is throwing away by allowing herself to become a down-trodden drudge, chained like a galley-slave to the oar? Work, like fire, makes a good servant but a bad master, and many women in this stage of "rush" sacrifice unnecessarily beauty of spirit heart and mind—yes, and of body too—for things of far less value. They have no time to read or think or talk about the realities of life, and scarcely take time for necessary rest. God help them if they secure no time for prayerful communion with the Lord and Giver of life. I am not speaking of those who are forced by sternest necessity to work beyond their strength. God can and does give to such patient heroines a martyr-beauty of fortitude and endurance, which brings the brightening touch of romance even into their dark lives.

What a wonderful beauty there is in girlhood! Sweet sixteen should be always charming. But is it always? When I see girls on the city streets behaving roughly and rudely, attracting attention by their loud talking and noisy bursts of silly laughter about nothing, I sometimes wonder whether the gentle, modest dignity of maidenhood is only a sweet dream of the past. Our girls all want to have their rightful share of beauty; surely they know that a woman's best adorning does not consist in showy clothes and a bold, loud manner, but in a "meek and quiet spirit," which is "of great price" in men's eyes, as well as in the sight of God. As there is nothing women admire more in a man than "manliness" so there is nothing men admire more in a woman than "womanliness." They know what men are like, and they don't want their woman friends to be poor imitations of men; they look to them for the mysterious inspiration which is the natural effluence of a holy, shining soul—a soul which veils itself in maidenly modesty instead of boldly thrusting itself into notice and flaunting like a gaudy poppy in gay and conspicuous costumes. Loud talking and up-to-date slang—which is often almost or quite profane—can never be anything but ugly and uncomely in a woman. We live in an age of freedom, when women are not kept down as they used to be, but that is all the more reason for guarding womanly dignity with jealous care. A man will hardly dare to take any unseemly liberty with a woman if she honors the glory of her own womanhood. There is no need to talk about one's dignity, for when the secret temple of the soul is kept in sacred purity and no unwomanly thought is allowed there, men recognize it instinctively and respect it involuntarily. And there is one thing that is most unlovely in a woman—heartlessness. When a woman deliberately uses all her powers to win a man's heart, drawing him on by every art she knows, just for her own amusement and because she is flattered by his attentions, throwing him carelessly aside when some new admirer comes in sight, she is doing a most terrible wrong to her womanhood, and working mischief which she can never undo. In David's lament over Jonathan he says: "Thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of women." Evidently he had a high opinion of the faithful tenderness of a woman's heart; and it is a shameful thing when a woman's falsity destroys an honest man's ideal of faithfulness. Only God knows the awful harm she can do by treating the sacred mysteries of the heart with light and careless irreverence.

In these days women are reaching out in all departments of work, but it is as true as it ever was that God intends most of them to find their chief happiness within the quiet home circle. Women are not built for fame and find it very unsatisfying; and their sympathies are not, as a rule, world-wide. But within the limited circle where God places them they exert tremendous influence, which may be world-wide, and will certainly be eternal in its results. Then the friendship of women for other women is a very beautiful thing, and not nearly so rare as people think. It is not often proclaimed to the world, but is no less faithful for that, and faithfulness is as much a part of woman's glory as purity and tenderness. Only God can count the number of women who are patiently and faithfully serving those they love, year after year, without looking for reward or even knowing that their lives are beautiful and full of glory. It seems to be quite sufficient reward for them if the love they pour out so unstintedly—often on a very unworthy object—meets with love in return. C. F. Dole says:

"We have seen women with the plainest faces, without grace of outward form, perhaps bent, thin, and worn, sometimes broken down with disease, in whose eyes, nevertheless, shone such a light of love and devotion, in the rugged lines of whose faces was written the story of such lofty character, that their womanhood was transfigured in spiritual beauty. Little children and strong men alike loved the charm of their presence. Whereas we have seen beauty and natural grace in all the perfection of health changed to repulsion and ugliness, and the fair face spoiled, through some inward and moral distemper, by the harsh and cruel lines of a growing arrogance, bitterness, envy, jealousy, or selfishness. The instrument, the piano or violin, ought to have a case that fits it; but what is the use of the most finished case, if the instrument itself is mean or out of tune?' It is no use having the clothing "of wrought gold," unless the King's daughter seeks to be "all glorious within." The beauty and glory of womanhood must shine from within outward if it is to help and not injure the world.

HOPE.

Bob, Son of Battle

(*Continued from page* 496.)

"He's no there, Wullie! He's no there!"

He jumped down from the gate. Throwing all caution to the winds, he reeled recklessly across the yard The drunken delirium of battle was on him. The fever of anticipated victory flushed his veins. At length he would take toll for the injuries of years.

Another moment and he was in front of the good oak door, battling at it madly with clubbed weapon, yelling, dancing, screaming vengeance.

"Where is he? What's he at? Come and tell me that, James Moore! Come doon, I say, ye coward! Come and meet me like a man!"

"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,
Scots wham Bruce has aften led—
Welcome to your gory bed
Or to victory!' "

The soft moonlight streamed down on the white-haired madman thundering at the door, screaming his war-song.

The quiet farmyard startled from its sleep, awoke in an uproar. Cattle shifted in their stalls; horses whinnied; fowls chattered, aroused by the din and dull thudding of the blows; and above the rest, loud and piercing, the shrill cry of a terrified child.

Maggie, wakened from a vivid dream of David chasing the police, hurried a shawl around her, and in a moment had the baby in her arms and was comforting her—vaguely fearing the while that the police were after David.

James Moore flung open a window, and, leaning out, looked down on the dishevelled figure below him.

M'Adam heard the noise, glanced up, and saw his enemy. Straightway he ceased his attack on the door, and, running beneath the window, shook his weapon up at his foe.

"There ye are, are ye? Curse ye for a coward! curse ye for a liar! Come doon, I say, James Moore! come doon—I daur ye to it! Aince and for a' let's settle oor account."

The Master, looking down from above, thought at length the little man's brain had gone.

"What is't yo' want?" he asked, as calmly as he could, hoping to gain time.

"What is't I want?" screamed the madman. "Hark to him! He crosses me in ilka thing; he plots agin me; he robs me o' ma Cup; he sets ma son agin me and he pits him on to murder me! And in the end he——"

"Coom, then, coom! I'll "

"Gie me back the Cup ye stole, James Moore! Gie me back ma son ye've took from me! And there's anither thing. What's yer grey dog doin'? Where's yer——"

The Master interposed again:

"I'll coom doon and talk things over wi' yo'," he said soothingly. But before he could withdraw, M'Adam had jerked his weapon to his shoulder and aimed it full at his enemy's head.

The threatened man looked down the gun's great quivering mouth, wholly unmoved.

"Yo' mun hold it steadier, little mon, if yo'd hit!" he said grimly. "There, I'll coom help yo'!" He withdrew slowly; and all the time was wondering where the grey dog was.

In another moment he was downstairs, undoing the bolts and bars of the door. On the other side stood M'Adam, his blunderbuss at his shoulder, his finger trembling on the trigger, waiting.

"Hi, Master! Stop, or yo're dead!" roared a voice from the loft on the other side of the yard.

"Feyther! feyther! git yo' back!" screamed Maggie, who saw it all from the window above the door.

Their cries were too late! The blunderbuss went off with a roar, belching out a storm of sparks and smoke. The shot peppered the door like hail, and the whole yard seemed for for a moment wrapped in flame.

"Eh! oh! ma gummy! A'm waounded! A'm a goner! A'm shot! 'Elp! Murder! Eh! Oh!" bellowed a lusty voice— and it was not James Moore's.

The little man, the cause of the uproar lay quite still upon the ground, with another figure standing over him. As he had stood, finger on trigger, waiting for the last bolt to be drawn, a grey form, shooting whence no one knew, had suddenly and silently attacked him from behind, and jerked him backward to the ground. With the shock of the fall the blunderbuss had gone off.

The last bolt was thrown back with a clatter, and the Master emerged. In a glance he took in the whole scene: the fallen man; the grey dog; the still-smoking weapon.

"Yo', was't, Bob, lad?" he said. "I was wonderin' wheer yo' were. Yo' came just at the reet moment, as yo' aye do!" Then, in a loud voice, addressing the darkness: "Yo're not hurt, Sam'l Todd—I can tell that by yer noise; it was nob'but the shot off the door warmed yo'. Coom away doon and gie me a hand."

He walked up to M'Adam, who still lay gasping on the ground. The shock of the fall and recoil of the weapon had knocked the breath out of the little man's body; beyond that he was barely hurt.

The Master stood over his fallen enemy and looked sternly down at him.

"I've put up wi' more from you, M'Adam, than I would from ony other man," he said. "But this is too much—comin' here at night wi' loaded arms, scarin' the wimmen and childer oot o' their lives, and I can but think meanin' worse. If yo' were half a man I'd gie yo' the finest thrashin' iver yo' had in yer life. But, as yo' know well, I could no more hit yo' than I could a woman. Why yo've got this down on me yo' ken best. I niver did yo' or only ither mon a harm. As to the Cup, I've got it and I'm goin' to do ma best to keep it—it's for yo' to win it from me if yo' can o' Thursday. As for what yo' say of David, yo' know it's a lie. And as for what yo're drivin' at wi' ver hints and mysteries, I've no more idee than a babe unborn. Noo I'm goin' to lock yo' up, yo're not safe abroad. I'm thinkin' I'll ha' to hand ye o'er to the p'lice."

With the help of Sam'l he half dragged, half supported the stunned little man across the yard; and shoved him into a tiny semi-subterraneous room, used for the storage of coal, at the end of the farm buildings.

"Yo' think it over that side, ma lad," called the Master grimly, as he turned the key," and I will this." And with that he retired to bed.

. . . . . .

Early in the morning he went to release his prisoner. But he was a minute too late. For scuttling down the slope and away was a little black-begrimed, tottering figure with white hair blowing in the wind. The little man had broken away a wooden hatchment which covered a manhole in the wall of his prison-house, squeezed his small body through and so escaped.

"Happen it's as well," thought the Master, watching the flying figure. Then, "Hi, Bob, lad!" he called; for the gray dog, ears back, tail streaming, was hurling down the slope after the fugitive.

On the bridge M'Adam turned, and, seeing his pursuers hot upon him, screamed, missed his footing, and fell with a loud splash into the stream—almost into that identical spot into which, years before, he had plunged voluntarily to save Red Wull.

On the bridge Owd Bob halted and looked down at the man struggling in the water below. He made half a move as though to leap in to the rescue of his enemy; then, seeing it was unnecessary, turned and trotted back to his master.

"Yo' nob'but served him right, I'm thinkin'," said the Master. "Like as not he came here wi' the intent tomak' an end to yo'. Well, after Thursday, I pray God we'll ha' peace. It's gettin' above a joke." The two turned back into the yard.

But down below them, along the edge of the stream, for the second time in this story, a little dripping figure was tottering homeward. The little man was crying—the hot tears mingling on his cheeks with the undried waters of the Wastrel—crying with rage, mortification, weariness.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE SHEPHERDS' TROPHY

Cup Day.

It broke calm and beautiful, no cloud on the horizon, no threat of storm in the air; a fitting day on which the Shepherds' Trophy must be won outright.

And well it was so. For never since the founding of the Dale Trials had such a concourse been gathered together on the North bank of the Silver Lea. From the Highlands they came; from the far Campbell country; from the Peak; from the country of many acres; from all along the silver fringes of the Solway; assembling in that quiet corner of the earth to see the famous Grey Dog of Kenmuir fight his last great battle for the Shepherds' Trophy.

By noon the gaunt Scaur looked down on such a gathering as it had never seen. The paddock at the back of the Dalesman's Daughter was packed with a clammering, chattering, multitude: animated groups of farmers; bevies of stolid rustics; sharp-faced townsmen; loud-voiced bookmakers; giggling girls; amorous boys,—thrown together like toys in a sawdust bath; whilst here and there, on the outskirts of the crowd, a lonely man and wise-faced dog, come from afar to wrest his proud title from the best sheep dog in the North.

At the back of the enclosure was drawn up a formidable array of carts and carriages, varying as much in quality and character as did their owners. There was the squire's landau rubbing axle-boxes with Jem Burton's modest moke-cart; and there Viscount Birdsay's flaring barouche side by side with the red-wheeled wagon of Kenmuir.

In the latter, Maggie, sad and sweet in her simple summer garb, leant over to talk to Lady Eleanour; whil golden-haired wee Anne, delighted with the surging crowd around, trotted about the wagon, waving to her friends, and shouting from very joyousness.

Thick as flies clustered that motley assembly on the north bank of the Silver Lea. While on the other side of the stream was a little group of judges, inspecting the course.

The line laid out ran thus: the sheep must first be found in the big enclosure to the right of the starting flag; then up the slope and away from the spectators: round a flag and obliquely down the hill again; through a gap in the wall; along the hillside, parallel to the Silver Lea; abruptly to the left through a pair of flags—the trickiest turn of them all; then down the slope to the pen, which was set up close to the bridge over the stream.

The proceedings began with the Local Stakes, won by Rob Saunderson's veteran, Shep. There followed the open Juveniles, carried off by Ned Hoppin's young dog. I was late in the afternoon when, at length, the great event of the meeting was reached.

In the enclosure behind the Dalesman's Daughter the clamor of the crowd increased tenfold, and the yells of the bookmakers were redoubled.

"Walk up, gen'lemen, walk up! the ole firm! Rasper? Yessir — twenty to one bar two! Twenty to one bar two! Bob? What price Bob? Even money, sir—no, not a penny longer, couldn't do it! Red Wull? 'oo says Red Wull?

On the far side of the stream is clustered about the starting flag the finest array of sheep-dogs ever seen together.

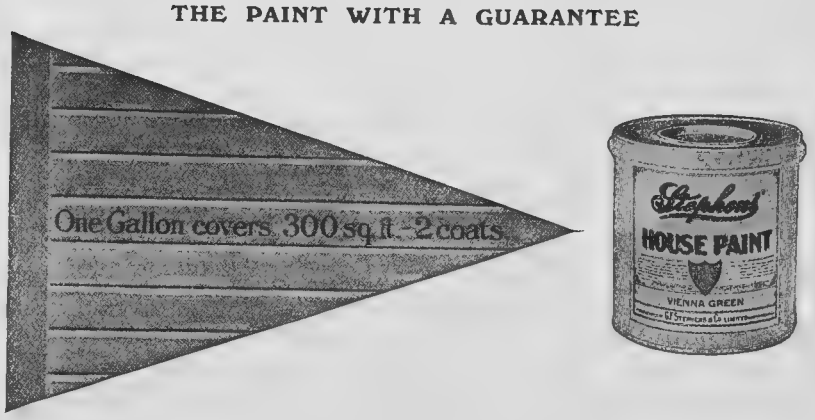
"I've never seen such a field, and I've seen fifty," is Parson Leggy's verdict

There, beside the tall form of his master, stands Owd Bob o' Kenmuir, the observed of all. His silvery brush fans the air, and he holds his dark head high as he scans his challengers, proudly conscious that to-day will make or mar his fame. Below him the mean-looking, smooth-coated black dog is the unbeaten Pip, winner of the renowned Cambrian takes at Llangollen—as many think the best of all the good dogs that have come from sheep-dotted Wales. Beside

(*To be continued*

Stephens HOUSE PAINT

THE PAINT WITH A GUARANTEE



Stephens House Paint is the recognized Standard finish for all Exterior and Interior work. A paint that meets all the varying weather conditions of this Western climate.

Not affected by either heat or cold—easy in application—long in wearing qualities.

Write for Book No. 7—a book to read and keep for future reference.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO. Ltd.

PAINT MAKERS

WINNIPEG, CANADA

CHILDREN'S CORNER

PIECING A QUILT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As the weather is so cold I do not go to school. I get very lonesome. I wish the weather would get warm so we can go to school again. I have two sisters and one brother. We live on a farm six miles west of Carstairs. I have a pet dog whose name is Bob. We have twenty head of cattle, nine horses, and a hundred hens. I like to sew and I am piecing a quilt to pass away the time. We have lived here one year.

HAZEL INES CROW. (10)
Calgary Co., Alta.

MUSIC LESSONS INSTEAD OF SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have a little sister who is two years younger than I, and we take great pleasure in looking at the Children's Corner. I am eleven years old. We have a pony and drive to school in the summer, but do not go in the winter because it is too cold. We are two miles and a half from school, so instead of going to school we stay at home and take music lessons. We came from the state of Iowa four years ago. But we like the West as well as we did Iowa.

We live one mile east of our post office. We go to church at the village on Sunday, morning and night. There are two general stores, one furniture store, one harness shop and one blacksmith shop, four elevators, one Methodist Church, one skating rink, and several houses.

IRIS M. POLING.
Assiniboia W., Sask.

A GOOD CHORE BOY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My brother has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for three years, but this is my first letter to the Children's Corner. We live three miles from Nanton. We have thirty-four cattle, forty-seven pigs, and thirty hens. I have a pig and a colt of my own. I feed our pigs and get the cows. I have two sisters; they were both married this summer. I get my kindling every night. I go to school and am in the part second reader.

DOUTHIT WOOD. (10)
Alberta Co., Alta.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Do any of the boy or girls find it dreary in the winter when they have to stay in-doors? I do, and I shall be very glad when summer comes, and I can go out and gather the beautiful wild flowers of the prairies and forests.

My little brother and I are pretty well off for pets. We have two dogs whose names are Edie and Jack, and two cats whose names are Polly and Topsy. I should like to correspond with any girl who would take the trouble to correspond with me.

JEAN FRASER. (10).
Souris Co., Man.

TRAVELLING IN ALBERTA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have just returned from a trip to Alberta with my parents. When we were going up to Alberta we saw a nice lot of antelopes on the other side of Medicine Hat. When we were coming home we saw a number of ranchers' cattle lying dead beside the railroad track. We saw a lot of wolves up in Alberta. I am eleven years old,but I will be twelve on the nineteenth of June. I have three sisters and one brother. We have two dogs. Their names are Donald and Bauldy. We have two cats also, and sixteen horses, seven head of cattle and about forty hens and two ducks. I go to school almost every day in the summer, but cannot go in the winter because there is no school.

MAYBELL SOUTHGATE.
Assiniboia Co., Sask.

MAKE A JELLY CAKE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to school next summer. I can bake a jelly cake. My sister went to Winnipeg to the fair and she brought me a doll; for mamma she brought a fruit dish, my other two sisters a pitcher and a fan. My uncle and cousin are going to Winnipeg next Sunday and some more of them afterwards. In the summertime I carry hot tea and buttermilk out to the field to papa when he is getting in the crop. My sister has a little blue plate about as old as myself. Mamma got it when she was in Winnipeg when I was a baby.

SARAH EDITH LAURENCE.
Souris Co., Man.

VIEW IN THE PARK AT HAWARDEN.
Country Seat of the late W. E. Gladstone.

GOOD FOR JOHNNY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for many years and we think it is the best paper we have. I always read the stories and letters that are in it. I am not attending school this year but I intend to go to school again next year. I will then finish the eighth grade. The study I like best is drawing. My smallest brother is going to school. They are going to have a program the last day of school. His teacher's name is Miss E—. She was also our teacher last year. We live five miles from the village of Kindred, and have a quarter section of land. We have four horses, whose names are Coxy, Jumbo, Lad and Star; ten head of cattle a dog named Spot and a cat named Tabby. I have a calf which I call Pansy. It is an Aberdeen-Angus calf and is very nice.

Our County Superintendent had a Corn Growing Contest among the children up to the age of nineteen. My brother Johnny won fourth prize. We have a lot of snow this winter, more than any time for many years. We used to have a skating rink in the winter but we have not any now. I enjoy skating very much.

North Dakota. CAROLINE BRINK.(15)

A POPULAR TEACHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have had a lot of snow here. Some days we go out on the snow banks which are about six feet deep. We are three and a half miles from school and it is very cold going to school in winter. We live nine miles from Oak Lake. Our teacher's name is Miss McI—. We like her well. I am in the third reader. We have an organ. I have one sister and five brothers. My sister is in the entrance class and is twelve years old. I got for Christmas a doll and a ball from Santa Claus. What did he bring you, Cousin Dorothy?

EDITH ROBINSON. (9)
Brandon Co., Man.

(One of the things he brought me was a nice pocket-book from Japan.—C. D.)

THE COBBLER AND THE LITTLE MEN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:— A story my teacher read to us was about "The Cobbler's Helpers."

Once there was a cobbler who was very poor. At last he had only enough leather to make one pair of shoes. When he got the leather cut out for the pair of shoe it was bed time, so he went to bed and left the cut out leather on the table. In the morning when he came to make the shoes, to his great surprize he found them already made. He took them up and examined them and they were very neatly made. Every stitch was in its right place. That day a customer came in and gave more than the usual price for them. He now had money enough to buy enough leather for four pairs of shoes. So he cut out the four pair of shoes and went to bed. Next morning the shoes were all made and standing in a row on the table.

This went on for a long time until the cobbler's work became very prosperous. One night the cobbler's wife said, "Let us stay up and see whose hands have made us rich." So that night they hid themselves in a corner, and at midnight in came two little men who sat down at the table and made all leather into shoes. Next morning the the cobbler's wife said, "We must give them something in return. I will knit them a suit of clothes and knit them a pair of stockings and you will make them a pair of shoes." They made them and that night they put the presents on the table instead of the leather and hid themselves in a corner to watch. At midnight in came the men and seeing the clothes,put them on and began jumping on the chairs and tables. "Now were are men all handsome and smart. We are fit to go out into the street." They went away and never came back but the cobbler remains well off.

NELLIE PEARL LAURENCE. (11)
Souris Co., Man.

LIKES DRAWING AND PAINTING

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I go to school in the summer. I like drawing and painting best of my studies. It will soon be spring and then we shall hear the little birdies singing in the morning I am learning to play the piano and like it very much. We have two little calves in the stable.

BESSIE NOBLE. (8)
Assiniboia E., Sask.

ON PAGE 44.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live three miles from Boissevain and go to school every day. The school is half a mile from our place. I am in the second book and on page 44 in my spelling book. I take music lessons every Saturday. I have one brother nineteen years of age named Delbert. He is attending the Agricultural College at Winnipeg. I have a little pony called Kitty. The pony is quiet and I drive it. My father has sixteen horses and thirty cattle.

Souris Co., Man. BESSIE WILSON (8)

A DESCRIPTION OF DELORAINE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will try and tell you what Deloraine is like. I live four and a half miles from town and go in once a week for music lessons so I am pretty well acquainted with it I think there are about eight hundred inhabitants. There are six elevators four general stores, two hardware, two jeweller's, three fruit stores, two drug stores, two barbers, two bakers, two butchers, four laundries, Chinese restaurant, two hotels, two livery barns, two blacksmiths These are nearly all north of the railroad. South of the track are nearly all private houses; also four churches and the public school. The streets are all nicely laid off' with rows of trees up each side. They look very pretty in the summertime and they keep the street cool. The people say we have one of the nicest towns in Southern Manitoba. But there is a scarcity of good water, although they had the deepest well in the province (nearly two thousand feet deep). There was a large supply of water but it was not good so they haye it all filled in again and they draw their water from a country well.

Souris Co., Man. ARCHIE M. RANKIN

A HOUSE WITH A FURNACE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Do any of the boys or girls find it dreary in the winter when they have to stay indoors? I do, and I shall be very glad when summer comes, and I can go out and gather the beautiful wild flowers of the prairies and forests.

My little brother and I are pretty well off for pets. We have two dogs four ducks, three cats and one dog whose name is Rover. We had another dog whose name was Fido,but he got poisoned. I have three sisters and five brothers. One of my sisters and two of my brothers are married and the rest are at home.

We have a large house and barn and we have a furnace in the house which is very nice in cold weather.

MYRTLE ADELL MARTIN. (13)
Strathcona Co , Alta.

A SNOW HOUSE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—The weather was very cold here and the snowdrifts were six and seven feet deep. The snow drifted over the top of our pig pen and made a good toboggan. I dug a snow house so big that I could almost stand up in it. It was round and about four feet across. The hole I went in at was big when I finished it, but the snow gradually filled it up till it was as big as a badger hole and then it filled up altogether and I could not find where the hole was. I made a sail for a sleigh, but it does not work very well. I could hardly hold it against the wind, but it would not pull the sleigh with me on it. The B. S. and H. B. railroad goes through our farm but was not in running order for some time last winter because of the snow I have a pony and like to ride.

LAURENCE HOWELL. (13).
Souris Co., Man.

Ingle Nook Chats

ANY ONE KNOW STOCKPORT?

Dear Dame Durden:—I recently saw, or rather heard, that someone kindly offered to give me patterns for children's dresses. I should be very grateful for them, as I also am for the pattern Ruth F. kindly sent. I should have written to her personally (and will do so yet) but something has gone wrong with my eyes—for a time I could not use them at all; now I do read, write and sew a little, but it takes very little to tire them.

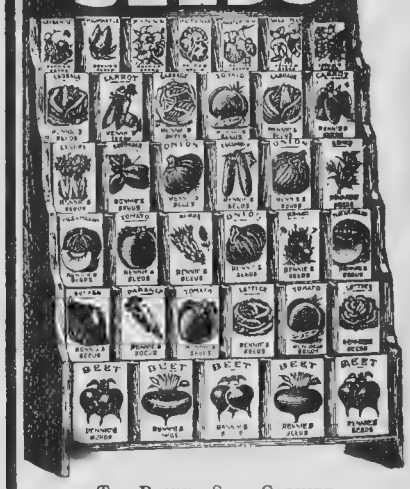
I see several members speak of knowing Manchester. I wonder do any of them know Stockport!

I cannot write more this time, so will close with many thanks for help.

Lancashire Lass.

("A Lively Canadian" it was who so kindly offered the patterns and I have sent your address to her. I am so sorry your eyes are giving you trouble; one feels so helpless when the vision is obscured, even temporarily.—D. D.)

RENNIE'S SEEDS



The Rennie Seed Cabinet

¶ Each year the "Rennie Seed Cabinet" in every dealer's store is replenished with new-crop seeds—fresh and full of vitality. No old stocks are carried over.

¶ In this way users of "Rennies' Seed" are protected from the disappointment that invariably results from sowing old seeds lacking germination.

¶ Bear this fact in mind and make positive that your garden seeds bear the imprint "Rennie's Seeds" on the packet. If your dealer is without them don't risk disappointment by taking other kinds—send your order direct—we pay the postage

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66 Hastings St. West, Vancouver

THE CLIPPING HABIT

Dear Dame Durden:—I see "Mother of Six" enquires for a recipe for lemon cheese. This is called "lemon butter" and perhaps is the same. It is nice and economical for any sort of "layer cake" or for filling open tarts. Beat well together a cup of castor sugar, three eggs, the juice and grated rind of a lemon and a lump of fresh butter half as large as an egg. When well mixed put into a basin which must be in a pan of boiling water and the contents stirred till they thicken, when the butter is ready for use.

I have another good recipe for lemon cheese cakes. If you care for it I will send it some other time. I have a number of recipes which I wrote down or clipped out of different papers some years ago when I was quite young. Perhaps they will be some use when I see them called for. I have sent a few to the Ingle Nook lately. I did not let you know who I was or what, but perhaps you have guessed right, if so the rest o' the Ingle Nook "needna' ken" for there seems to be a welcome for all.

Aberdeen.

(Did I guess correctly who you are? The recipes you have saved will be sure to be of use, and we shall be glad to get them. I've handed over the conundrum to be used in one of the other departments. It is a good one.—D. D.)

COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED.

Red Rose:—I have forwarded the address you wanted, and am sure your request would receive attention if you presented it. We shall expect a visit from you soon.—D. D.

Northumberland:—Your letter came in too late for this issue. In your recipe for coffee cake you have not mentioned any coffee. Was that intentional, or an oversight?—D. D.

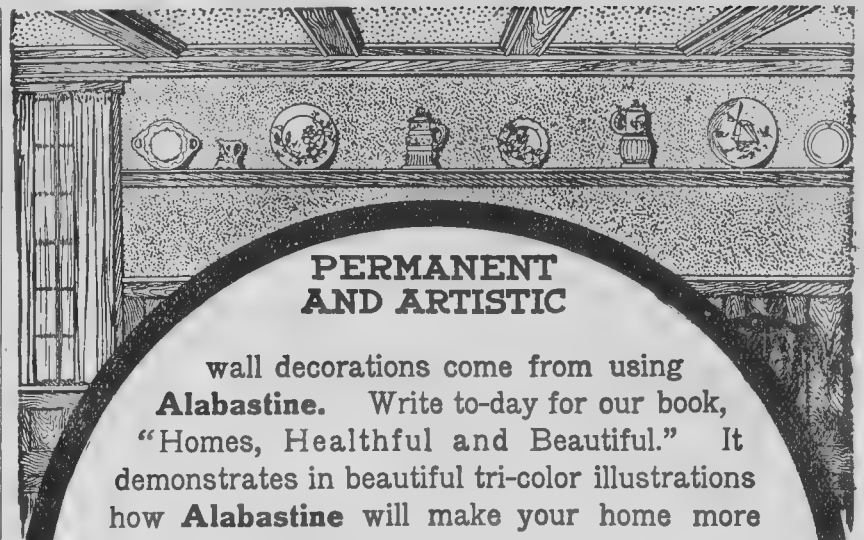
Dear Dame Durden:—I will just take five minutes before I get supper. I hope I may be welcome to join your Ingle Nook. My "hubby" has just come in and is as hungry as a bear. He is asking me if I am sending for a new man. He's found his way to the cupboard so I'll have to stop. I've started again and hope to finish it tonight but I've my baby boy on my lap so it is awkward to write, as he is so mischievous and won't sit still a minute. He is eleven months old. I get much useful information from the corner and am going to ask a question, which I hope some of our wise members will answer.

What is the reason of canned or sealed peas and corn going sour. When they were plentiful last year I gathered them, put them in sealers, put some water and salt on them and screwed them up. Then I put them in a kettle of water and boiled them. When I came to use them this winter they were all sour. It is a first attempt and so I hope to get a reason why they all went sour and advice as to the right way before next fall. Spring is coming, slowly but surely, and the dampness has given all bad colds. I could speak only in a whisper yesterday. I have only been married about two years and am only young I hope to have a good garden this year and lots of young chickens, if we all keep well.

Ahtreb.

CANNING VEGETABLES.

The main idea in canning vegetables is to apply sufficient heat to kill all germs, and then to keep in perfectly air-tight vessels. The rubber rings should be new, should be adjusted to the bottle and twirled round in boiling water. The sealer rims and glass tops should be put into cold water and set on the stove until the water is boiling. Set the jars which have been thoroughly scalded just before being filled, on a wooden rack in the boiler; partially surround them with warm water, and fill them up with the vegetable which has been cooking for half an hour and is hot. Put on the tops loosely, handling them



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Automatically generates gas from Coal Oil, mixing it with air. Burns like gas. Intense hot fire. Combustion perfect. To operate turn knob, oil runs into burner, touch a match, it generates gas, which passes through air mixed, drawing in about a barrel of air to every large spoonful of oil consumed. That's all. It is self regulating. No more attention. Same heat all day or all night. For more or less heat simply turn knob. To put fire out simply turn knob. As near perfection as anything in this world. Not like those sold in stoves. No leaks, nothing to clog up. No wick, not even a valve; yet heat is under perfect control. Cheapest fuel on earth. The only stove absolutely guaranteed to be safe from explosions. No hot fiery kitchens. Not dangerous like gasoline. Simple, durable, lasts for years. Prices, 1 burner, $3.75; two burners, $7.50; three burners, $11.50. Write to-day. All orders receive prompt attention.

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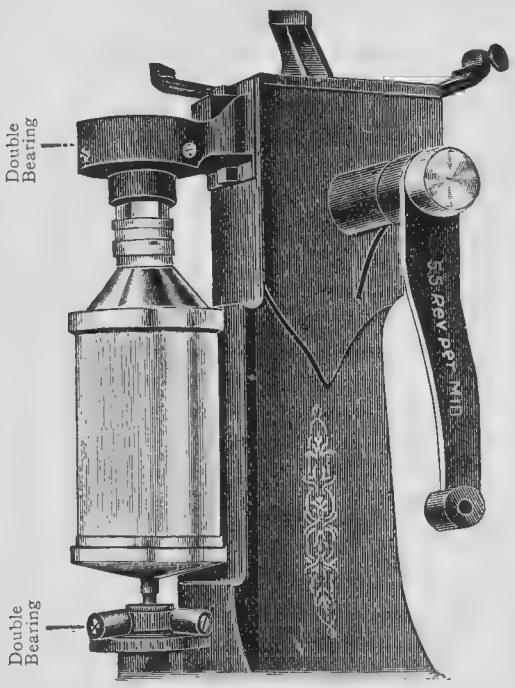
Magnet Cream Separator

HAS A DOUBLE BEARING TO THE BOWL



This double support to the bowl enabled John Douglass of Creekfield, Sask. to skim his milk with the **MAGNET** sitting on the open prairie all last season.

The double support to the bowl on the **MAGNET** prevents wabbling and therefore produces **smooth cream.**

The double support to the bowl on the **MAGNET** renders it **impossible** for the bowl to get out of balance.

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School Land Sale

The School Lands of Manitoba are nearly all sold, but WE can sell you farms on practically the same terms, VIZ:

TEN PER CENT. CASH AND BALANCE IN NINE YEARLY INSTALMENTS

with interest on deferred payments at 6% per annum.

These farms are all in the Province of Manitoba and are within 3 miles of Railway Stations.

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McINNIS & CLARK

Bank of Commerce Bldg., Brandon, Man.

as little as possible in lifting from the pan of hot water to the cans. Cover the boiler and bring gradually to a boil. Peas should boil gently for three hours, corn four hours and string beans an hour and a half. At the end of the required time screw the tops firmly before moving the cans, let cool in the water and then remove. Keep in a cool dark place with each sealer wrapped in paper, preferably dark. It may be safer to screw the tops down tightly half an hour before the cooking is completed.

(It is said that a remedy for the trouble you mentioned in your letter is equal parts of tincture of assafetida and tincture of absinthii taken in doses of one teaspoonful every night and morning. Your writing needed no apology, though a small boy seems to always object to his mother's reading or writing, doesn't he? I hope the colds are all better. Write again, and if you address "Dame Durden FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg," it will be safely delivered.—D. D.)

A HELPFUL, INTERESTING LETTER.

Dear Dame Durden:—Here is a recipe for "Mother of Six" for lemon cheese. I have used it very often, so can recommend it: Half a cup butter, 2 cups white sugar, 6 eggs, 3 large lemons. Put the butter in granite pan and dissolve; then add the sugar, the yolks of the eggs, and the whites of it, well beaten, the grated rind and juice of the lemons. Stir over the fire until as thick as good cream; then pot as ordinary preserve. The recipe says it will keep for several months, but I have never been able to keep it so long—too many eager mouths for anything in that farm to have a proper test.

"Mother of Six" also asks for methods of preserving eggs for winter use. You have sent her some I see, I will venture to add yet another, although I must frankly admit that I have not used it. But my mother always put up her winter supply from this same recipe and I know they always turned out well. Take 3 lbs. quicklime, 10 ounces salt, ½ gallon boiling water. Stir well, put eggs in the next day and cover closely. I have a recipe for making rhubarb wine which I shall be very pleased to send to the Ingle Nook if anybody cares to have it. My mother used it very successfully for many years.

I always enjoy this page every week and have often wished to write, but always felt too diffident. But now the ice is broken I will come again. Before I close I should like to tell you how I managed to keep my house plants through this winter. I had never been able to, and always felt so grieved to see my pretty geraniums freeze up and die year after year in spite of all care. This winter I made a determined effort to save them, as so many had been given by friends, and I felt it was very ungrateful on my part to let perish what had been given with kindly feeling. So I got a good sized packing case and at night stood it on an ottoman, put all the plants in and covered with a heavy quilt. If it were very cold I would add an old fur-lined cloak. I am happy to say I have not lost one plant, and have had geraniums in bloom and a constant succession of bulbs in flower since before Christmas. This hint may be of use to somebody else who may have been in the predicament. I must add that I have put them on the window sill except on a very sunny day, for we had no storm windows on. I am afraid I am encroaching too much on your space, so no more just now. With every good wish for the success of this department.

MARY.

"How do you get on with your titled son-in-law?"

"Pretty well," answered Mr Cumrox, "only its kind of embarrassing to have to address a man as 'your grace' when you are calling him down for spending too much money."

Book Review

A NEW WORK FOR HORSE LOVERS.

Just to hand is a copy of "The Horse; its selection and purchase," from the pen of Frank Towened Barton, M. R. C. V. S. and from the publishing house of Hurst and Blackett, London. The work in question is well printed and beautifully illustrated, many half tones of noted horses of recent years being used for the purpose. Considerable space is given to the discussion of unsoundness; many useful hints are given on buying and selling horses; and a short description of three English breeds of horses; viz., Shires, Suffolks and Hackneys. While the work is intended for use in Great Britain, it will be found instructive to those making a study of that noble quadruped, the horse. The book can be obtained from this office for $2 plus postage.

Trade Notes.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION of our readers to the "ad." of McInnis and Clark, Bank of Commerce Building, Brandon, Manitoba. They are advertising land for sale on particularly favorable terms. This is not culled over land. It is choice stuff carefully selected, and sold at a price that will meet the needs of many who are not possessed of an abundant capital to start with.

These gentlemen have issued a catalog that gives full particulars. It will be sent for the asking. Write for it.

MAKE READY FOR HARVEST. You owe it to yourself to consider in time as to how your crop is to be harvested. A little time given to considering the matter now, will enable you to be fully ready for grain and grass cutting. You should have all of your machines in the best of trim, so you can go to work in dead earnest. Getting ready for harvest is the most important thing after seeding. You can't afford to have things go wrong. Delays on account of breakages are expensive and exasperating. Machines that will not work right because of faulty manufacture are still more exasperating.

It is money in the pocket of farmers to buy the best machines that can be had. Particularly is this true with machines that concern the hay and grain harvest This naturally calls to mind the Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne and Plano binders manufactured by the International Harvest r Company. There are a half dozen machines from which to choose. You may be urged to buy one or another, according to the local agent you may happen to deal with. A good many experienced farmers think it makes but little difference which one is selected. It is unquestionably true that no mistake can be made by choosing any one of the six.

They have all been on trial many years. All have been improved wherever improvement has been shown by experience to be possible. The International machines afford a good guarantee, perhaps the best guarantee o be had, that your busy harvest work will go on uninterruptedly, and that you will get all the grain, with little annoyance, and with the saving of all the unnecessary work possible, both for man and team.

International agents are to be found almost everywhere. That is an important consideration, particularly when you take into consideration the necessary repairs, which are matters that frequently require most urgent haste, and which the local dealers make it their business to look after.

If you are not fully prepared for the coming harvest, look up one or more of the local International agents in your town, get the catalogs, make a study of them and then talk to the agents about the machines you will need. The agents will have the machines on hand to speak for themselves, and they will be able to answer all your questions.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

THE SPRING PARK NURSERIES, growers of Western trees for Western people, have a new catalog that is well worth getting. It contains illustrations taken from the grounds of the Nursery, showing clearly what can be done in the way of home decoration.

This is an important matter frequently neglected on Western farms. Wonderful results can be obtained with proper treatment if the trees obtained are northern grown and well adapted to this climate.

The catalog contains sixty-two pages and is well worth the price. Drop the Spring Park Nurseries of Brandon a post card and receive a copy per return mail.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Mutual Life of Canada says that the new business for last year amounted to 3,026 policies, amounting to $5,503,547, and with revived policies the total for the year was $5,555,639. All of this, with the exception of $46,000 written in Newfoundland, was obtained in Canada. The total amount of business in force was $46,912,407.58, under 30,986 policies, showing a net addition for the year of $2,714,453. The income for the year came to $2,072,423, being for premiums, interest and rents and profits from the sale of real estate.

During the same period the total amount paid to policy holders was $679,662.20, divided as follows:—Death claims, $327,975.50; matured endowments, $168,486; purchased policies $88,607.47; surplus, $83,947.55; and annuities, $10,645.68. The expenses and taxes were $338,717.40, being $10,224.35 less than in 1905. and only $16.34 per cent. of the total income. At the close of the year the cash assets came to $9,900,845.20. The directors say that the policy of the company with regard to investments has been maintained, and no losses were made on investments in 1906, and so far as can be foreseen none are anticipated. Interest payments were well met, the amount outstanding on December 31st being only $17,056.26, some of which has since been paid. Some of the arrears were due on Western loans, and the difficulty in marketing grain is held responsible for the delay in payment. In Ontario all mortgage obligations were extraordinarily well paid. The increase in the surplus over 1906 was $251,377.46.

Gossip

A NEW CATTLE RANCHING COMPANY.

The Victoria *Times* is authority for the statement that the celebrated B. C. ranching company, the Douglas Lake Cattle Co., has been turned into a joint stock concern, the Canadian Estates, Ltd., with a share capital of $2,000,000. The ranch is situated at the head of the Nicola valley about 50 miles from Kamloops and on the main line of the C. P. R.

The property consists of approximately, 98,443 acres of freehold and 10,000 acres of leased lands, with about 300 miles of fences in excellent condition, manager's house, stables, cattle and horse corral and cattle sheds; also trading store with complete stock-in-trade, blacksmith's shop and farming machinery of all kinds at head and sub-stations, valued at $785,910.

The live stock comprises 175 thoroughbred Hereford and Shorthorn bulls, besides 12,000 head of cattle, largely Herefords and Shorthorns, 1 Shire and 7 Clydesdale stallions, 85 purebred Clydesdale mares and 656 head of horses, valued at $436,520.

CHARGES TO BE PAID ON GRAIN SHIPPED BY ALBERTA FARMERS.

The man desirous of shipping his own grain will do well to post himself as to the set charges which must be deducted from the gross returns on the car-load shipped. The information given herewith will aid each shipper to arrive at an approximate idea of the returns to be obtained from his shipment, and will aid in preventing disappointment or dissatisfaction with the commission man to whom he may have consigned his car-lot.

Freight rates per bushel on wheat, oats and barley from the following points to Fort William and Port Arthur:

From	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Via C. N. R.—			
Edmonton, Strathcona, Fort Saskatchewan, Vegreville	15.00	8.50	12.00
Vermilion, Lloydminster	14.40	8.16	11.52
Morinville, Stoney Plain	15.60	8.84	12.48
Via C. N R.—			
Edmonton, Strathcona, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, Didsbury	15.00	8.5	12.00
Calgary	14.40	8.50	12.00
Okotoks	15.00	8.84	12.48
Macleod	14.40	8.50	12.00
Pincher Creek	15.00	8.84	12.48
Lethbridge	13.80	8.16	11.52
Raymond	17.40	10.20	14.4
Cardston	18.00	10.54	14.88
Claresholm	15.00	8.84	12.48
High River	15.00	8.84	12.48
Stettler	16.20	9.18	12.96
Daysland	16.20	9.18	12.96

The terminal elevators charge ¾ cent per bushel for elevating and cleaning, including the first 15 days storage, and ¾ cent per bushel for storage during each succeeding 30 days or part thereof.

The rule of the trade is that the shipper is allowed ten days free storage; that is to say, if he sells his product within ten days of its entry into storage, the buyer pays the storage, after that time the storage is paid by the shipper. The additional charges are forty cents and twenty-five cents, respectively, per car for grading and weighing. When advances are made by commission men it is customary to charge at the rate of 6 per cent. on these advances from the time they are made until sale is effected o ne bhalf of the shippers.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The band of enthusiasts constituting the above Association held their eighth annual gathering at Ottawa the middle of March.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Elihu Stewart, president of the association, and former Superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion, who in his annual address drew attention to the rapid increase in membership of the association, which in 1900, when it was formed, was 244, while now there are 1,222 members. The aims of the association are, briefly, to influence the Dominion Government and the provincial legislatures in passing laws necessary to the preservation of the forests for all time; to interest farmers in preserving their wood-lots and planting more trees on their farms, both for the purpose of supplying wood and to improve the appearance of their home surroundings. The association also tries to interest the people of the cities and towns in trees, so that their homes will be made more beautiful. Mr. Stewart said that unless the farmers of the East became more interested in improving their homes by the planting of trees, the farmers of the Prairie Provinces would soon be away ahead of them in this respect, as it was becoming a common thing for the people there to plant trees. The Dominion Forestry Branch, after the present season's work, will have distributed 9,000,000 trees, which would cover 3,300 acres of land, to settlers, and a recent estimate showed that 85 per cent. of the trees planted grow. The great power of women in arousing public opinion to the importance of the planting and care of trees, was emphasized by Mr. Stewart. He said that the Women's Federation in the United States claims to have been chiefly influential in having the Forest Reservation made in Minnesota. The

"Only One "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, Similarly named remedies sometimes deceive. The first and original Cold Tablet is a WHITE PACKAGE with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE 25c

A
REMARKABLE
INVENTION
FOR THE
Culture
of Hair

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!
The Company's Guarantee:

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand, without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopaecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO. LTD.
REGENT HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENG.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US

THOSE NEEDING INSURANCE

will know how to appreciate the importance of the following brief extract from the Report for 1906 of the Great-West Life Assurance Company:

"It is both gratifying and refreshing to learn that The Great West Life has not only exceeded its estimated profits on the Five-Year Deferred Dividend Class, but that the Surplus accumulated already guarantees the payment in full of dividends estimated in the case of the Fifteen-Year Deferred Dividend Class maturing this year (1907)."

The Great-West Life has the endorsement of over 18,000 well-satisfied Policyholders. They chose their Insurance for the reasons that Great-West Premiums are low; the profit returns to Policyholders are remarkably high; the conditions of the Company's Plans are liberal; and they have the constant assurance that their interests are most carefully guarded.

A leaflet has recently been issued—"ESTIMATES and RESULTS" in which the remarkable results accomplished for Great-West Policyholders are clearly set forth. Ask for a copy.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

A Great-West Calendar will be mailed free on request.

WE BUY DRY HIDES G. S. HIDES FURS PELTS

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

228 King St., WINNIPEG, MAN. Write For Prices.

A MOTHER'S MESSAGE TO MOTHERS

WHAT ZAM-BUCK DID FOR HER CHILD.

"If this statement is the means of leading some mother to introduce Zam-Buk to her home, I shall be very glad." So says Mrs. K. Watkins, of 26 Forgue Avenue, Montreal, and continues: "My boy, Walter (9), while attending school contracted some sores. These spread, and became so bad that some of them on the heel and ankle made it almost impossible for him to walk. I used various ointments, but the sores persisted. One day Zam-Buk was recommended and we got a supply. It seemed to take the soreness out of the place to which it was applied right away, and the wounds began to heal. In about a week's time the sores, which had defied other treatment, were completely healed, and there is now not a trace of sore on his body! I believe Zam-Buk to be the best balm ever produced."

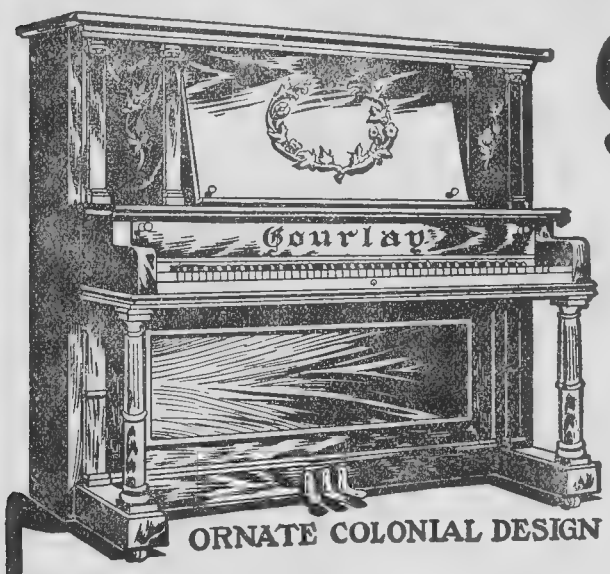
When a mother rubs on to the delicate skin of children a balm or salve, she needs to be as careful as if she were giving the child an internal remedy. Zam-Buk is pure—free from all animal fat and all mineral matter, and may be applied with wonderful benefit even to the skin of young babes. Zam-Buk heals sores, cures eczema, spring skin eruptions, ulcers, ringworm, itch, barber's rash, blood poison, bad leg, salt rheum, abrasions, abscesses, cuts, burns, scalds, and all skin injuries and diseases. Of all stores and druggists at 50 cents, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes for $2.50. Baseball players and athletes find it best embrocation.

DON'T DELAY

Every spring we get in a number of orders that are received too late to fill. If you have not yet ordered your fruits, trees, shrubs, etc. for spring, do not delay a moment. Seed potatoes, 10 choice varieties. Get our free catalog at once.

BUCHANAN NURSERY CO.,
St. Charles, Manitoba.

Guaranteed Home Grown Stock Only



ORNATE COLONIAL DESIGN

Gourlay Pianos

Are more than merely First-class

From the point of view of the market a piano may be so excellent in construction and style as to be truthfully denominated "first-class" and yet it may lack that soulfulness of tone and loveliness of design which bring culture and happiness into the home.

Gourlay Pianos

are the exponent of the highest excellence in the master art of piano-building. Beautiful to look upon, responsive and eloquent to the touch, melodious and soulful in tone, the "Gourlay" irresistibly attracts the members of the household and answers the demands of the player in a manner that inspires the purest music.

High Priced but Worth the Price

because the "Gourlay" is the most beautiful, dependable, serviceable, and satisfying of all pianos. When necessary we arrange

PAYMENT PLANS TO SUIT ALL PURSES

We ship the "Gourlay" anywhere in Canada on approval. Write us your needs and we'll do the rest as satisfactorily as if you bought it in person.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

Head Office: 189 Yonge St., TORONTO

Dominion Government has now 21 forest reserves, largely due to the work of the Forestry Branch. The importance of setting aside as reserves all forests on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, was dwelt upon. These slopes supply the water for the rivers which water the prairies, and if the trees are cut down, the supply of moisture will diminish very much.

There was a good discussion participated in by E. J. Zavitz, R. H. Campbell, Prof. J. Macoun, Dr. Wm. Saunders, Dr. Robert Bell, H. M. Price, E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Hiram Robinson, Thos. Southworth, W. B. Snowball, and others. Much of the discussion was on the necessity of preserving the forests on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. It was stated that if the forests were not preserved, the moisture furnished by the rivers would be so lessened that the prairies might become too arid to grow crops successfully.

E. J. Zavitz referred to the work in his charge being done by the Ontario Government. Twenty-two plantations of forest trees have been made, mostly on waste, sandy land. The policy was to get a plantation in each constituency, and eventually reach each municipality, by which time the work could probably be done locally, most of the planting being done at present with white pine. In waste, sandy land an acre can be planted for about $5.50.

There was considerable discussion on the destruction of tamarack by the insect known as the Green Fly, which has caused the death of practically all the older trees in certain parts of Ontario and Quebec. It came out in the discussion that this insect was not now so abundant; in fact, had practically passed through to the north, and that young tamarack was growing up. The death of white ash, which has taken place in some parts during the past few years, was considered to be due to dry weather.

On the question of the reproduction of the forests, it was the general feeling that these would reproduce themselves if fire were prevented, and that in the newer parts of the country artificial planting was not desirable at present.

The statement was made by Senator Geo. Perley, that 1,000 acres of timber land was worth more to-day than 1,000 acres of the best wheat land in the Northwest.

The great importance of maintaining the water-power by preserving the forests was impressed on the audience by an example by Senator Edwards. A cement factory near Ottawa, run by water and electricity, cost $130,000 less to run than another cement factory of the same capacity in northern Ontario, where the factory was run by coal. Senator Edwards prophesied that the time would soon come when many manufacturers would come from the United States to Canada on account of our water-power.

In the evening, an illustrated address on the "Aims of the Forester" was given by Dr. B. E. Fernow, in which he covered the whole field of the forester's work, from the growing of the seedling to the cutting of the timber.

The second day was "Farmers' Day." A paper was read by W. T. Macoun on "Some Questions Relating to the Establishment, Maintenance and Improvement of Farm Forestry."

The following offices were elected: Patron, His Excellency the Governor-General; honorary president, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; president, H. M. Price, Quebec; vice-president, W. B. Snowball, Chatham, New Brunswick; secretary, R. H. Campbell, Ottawa; assistant secretary, A. H. D. Ross, Ottawa; board of directors, Hiram Robinson, Monsignore U. K. Laflamme, Dr. Wm. Saunders, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Thos. Southworth, E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Prof. John Macoun, E. Stewart, G. Y. Chown, W. A. Chown, W. A. Charlton, Gordon C. Edwards, and W. G. J. Hall.

Farmer and Stockbreeder reports the sale of Langton Nailstone from the Carlton-on-Trent Shire stud to the Messrs. Hind, Manville, Alta.

MANY WOMEN'S LIVES ENDANGERED.

THEY ARE PARTICULARLY EXPOSED TO LA GRIPPE AND CONTRACTION OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

Weather conditions and the unavoidable dust and floating disease germs of the large shops, factories and streets, render the life of the women and girls engaged in business peculiarly exposed to danger. Thousands of our noblest and most deserving young women are the victims of la grippe and throat and lung trouble and early decline through these conditions. A very large number of society women expose themselves to colds, bronchitis, catarrh, la grippe and other diseases through anxiety to look attractive by wearing "transparencies" and other ridiculously light forms of dress. Ninety-five per cent. of these cases could be prevented or cured by the use of Psychine, the greatest system-builder and germ destroyer known to medical science. It is especially beneficial to women in all stages of health, and a great preventive of disease. It has abundantly proven its thorough reliability in the arrest and cure of all forms of decline, wasting diseases and throat and lung trouble which so often follow la grippe.

"I herewith send my photo and testimonial for Psychine. I was given up 16 years ago as an incurable consumptive by Prof. Lyman, Rush Medical College, Chicago. I suffered several years after this until I heard of Psychine, and through it I was restored to perfect health, which I have enjoyed for the past ten years. My sickness began first with la grippe and catarrh of the head. I readily advise la grippe and catarrh sufferers to take Psychine."

MRS. A. WELLS,
Lyndall, Man.

Psychine, pronounced Si-keen, positively and quickly cures coughs, colds catarrh, la grippe, bronchitis, chills, night sweats, consumption, and all stomach troubles. For sale at 50c. and $1.00 a bottle at all druggists, or at Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King St. W.

CALF SCOURS.

Several of the calves just arriving scour badly a day or so after birth, and get so weak that they finally die. What treatment would you suggest?

Ans.—A late bulletin announces that they have found that 1 part of formalin to 4000 parts of milk will almost invariably destroy the organisms in the bowels of the calf that produce the disease. Eleven out of twelve calves responded favorably to this treatment. The formula is to disolve ½ ounce of formalin in 15½ ounces of water and add a teaspoonful of this liquid to each pound of milk fed the calf.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c

Questions and Answers

Veterinary.

RETENTION OF PLACENTA, AND COUGH.

A cow 4 years old gave her calf three weeks ago. I think she had not lost the placenta. I found the cow licking her calf and saw nothing else except a small string about ⅜ diameter and 1½ foot long. The cow to this time looked all right, but sometimes coughed. What would be the matter? and what would it be good to do? She was coughing some time before but very little.

Alta. D. L.

Ans.—If the afterbirth were not expelled in the natural way, soon after parturition, it would, frequently with more or less injury to the animal's health, become decomposed, and gradually come away in the form of a putrid semi-fluid discharge. A chronic cough in a cow is often indicative of a tuberculous condition. Before giving the cow medical treatment, we should advise you to, if possible, have the tuberculin test applied to her.

LEAN COW.

I have a cow that is poor and does not eat well. Would you kindly tell me what to get to make her eat?

Sask. A. J.

Ans.—Your cow's lack of appetite may be due to one of several causes, but you have not given sufficient information to warrant us in even making a good guess at the cause. If the cow is well up in years, probably her teeth are defective, and would require professional attention. A diseased condition of the liver or any of the principal organs of digestion, would be responsible for loss of appetite. You may try the following treatment:—tincture of iron, 5 ounces; tincture of gentian, 7 ounces; tincture nux vomica, 4 ounces; mix. Give three tablespoonfuls morning and evening in one pint of water, in which has been dissolved one teacupful of molasses, as a drench.

WORMS IN PERITONEAL CAVITY.

The other morning a seven-year-old horse seemed restless; he gasped slightly for breath. Thinking he had a touch of colic we gave him a dose of linseed oil; in about 2 hours he was dead. He died without a struggle. We opened him and found a quantity of worms about 3 inches long on the outside of the intestines and stomach. Please tell me how they came to get on the outside. There were a few bots in the stomach. The lungs were nearly black as though they were full of clotted blood. They were grown to one side by a thin cord about as thick as your finger. The heart was grown over and when we cut the covering a quantity of bright yellow water ran out. There were two growths on the top of the heart and the one side was swollen up, and when we cut it about a quart of thick, black-looking blood ran out, leaving a big flabby pouch.

Please tell me what was the cause of his death.

Sask. J. D.

Ans.—There are two species of worms found in the thoracic and peritoneal cavities of the horse; viz., the *strongylus armata* and the *filaria papilosus*. The eggs of the former are expelled with the excrement and develop the larvæ in water; these larvæ enter the alimentary canal with the water and from thence into the arteries, where they sometimes cause aneurisms (dilatations) and embolisms (blood clot obstructions). When these larvæ become mature they bore their way into the alimentary canal, where they copulate, and sometimes they apparently loose their way and bore into the peritoneal and thoracic cavities; hence, their appearance outside of the intestines and stomach. The *filaria populasu* is a white, thread-like, and very active parasite; it is found in various parts of the equine system, including the peritoneal cavity. It is possible that your horse died from an embolic obstruction of the blood circulation, caused by the larvæ of the *stronglylus armata*. The post mortem

We are the People

Who for Twenty Years have supplied the West with the Best

PUMPS
WINDMILLS and
GASOLINE ENGINES

OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS
Box 410

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. OF CANADA

1906 shows large gains over 1905. New business amounts to $5,503,547 in 3,026 policies, of this $46,000 was written in Newfoundland and the balance entirely within the Dominion. The following are some interest-facts from the Company's 37th Annual Statement.

INCOME.

Premiums, less reassurance	$ 1,604,581.74
Interest and rents	464,646.98
Profit from sale of Real Estate	3,194.41
	$ 2,072,423.13

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims	$ 327,975.50
Matured Endowments	168,486.00
Purchased Policies	88,607.47
Surplus	83,947.55
Annuities	10,645.68
Expenses, Taxes, etc.	338,717.40
Balance	1,054,043.53
	$2,072,423.13

ASSETS.

Mortgages	$ 5,013,647.45
Debentures and Bonds	3,429,025.49
Loans on Policies	1,129,517.25
Premium Obligations	25,786.38
Real Estate	900.26
" " Company's Head Office	30,875.79
Cash in Banks	267,552.05
Cash at Head Office	3,540.53
Due and Deferred Premiums (net)	286,981.81
Interest and rents due and accrued	197,712.83
	$10,385,539.84

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, 4½, 3½ and 3 per cent.	$ 9,053,332.18
Reserve on lapsed policies liable to revive or surrender	3,001.96
Death Claims unadjusted	43,683.00
Matured Endowments unadjusted	3,000.00
Present Value of Death Claims payable in instalments	45,338.06
Premiums paid in advance	13,781.50
Amount due for medical fees	6,482.00
Accrued rents	865.00
Credit ledger balances	10,367.50
Sundry current accounts	2,370.06
Surplus on Company's Valuation Standard.	1,203,378.58
	$10,385,539.84

The Company has a surplus on Government standard of valuation of $1,552,364.26. The following are some striking gains made in 1906. In Income, $115,904.22; In Assets, $1,089,447.69; In Surplus (Company's Standard) $251,377.46; In Insurance in Force, $2,712,453.00.

Send to Head Office, Waterloo, Canada, for booklet giving Annual Report and proceedings of Annual Meeting.

Robert Melvin, President — A. Hoskin, K.C. } Vice-Pres.
Geo. Wegenast, Manager — Hon. Justice Britton } Vice-Pres.
W. H. Riddell, Secretary

P. D. McKINNON, Branch Manager
THOS. JONES, Provincial Superintendent } AIKINS BUILDING, WINNIPEG

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—An Ontario farm, only 35 miles from Toronto, very suitable for city milk trade. 10 acres in orchard, 2 good barns, 180 acres in the farm, splendid house. Price, dead right. S. Snowden, Bowmanville, Ont., or A. W. Foley, Edmonton, Alta. 24–4

FOX AND MINK Trappers—I teach you eight secrets free. No fake. I buy the furs at highest prices. Enclose stamp. E. W. Douglass, Box 44, Stanley, N. B. 20-2 tf

FOR SALE—All 27–43–13–3rd. This section is about 8 miles from town of Canadian Northern Railway and twenty from Battleford. All level, open prairie and first class soil. Will sell for nine thousand cash, balance to suit. Broad & Wolf, Wolseley, Sask.

FOR SALE—960 acre farm at $16 per acre, soil rich black loam, suitable for mixed farming three frame dwellings, good water and wood supply, mill, stables, etc., sell in part or whole; two-thirds cash; for particulars write J. Armatage, Agricola, Alberta. 10–4

FOR SALE—About 40 head of cattle, yearlings, two-year-olds and cows, also three-year-old steers. Donald McDougall, Fairy Hill, Sask. 17–4

POTATOES FOR SALE—Vicks Early and Six Weeks, two of the best varieties of early potatoes grown. Price $1.00 per bus., sacks 10c. Also Red Fyfe seed wheat. J. T. McFee, Headingly, Man.

WOLF HOUND PUPS for sale, $5.00 to $25.00, F. O. B. Pense station, N. R. Read, Fairville, Sask. 1–74

FOR SALE—About two hundred head of good, grade range cattle. Cashmen only need apply Fred Turnbull, Herbert, Sask. 17–4

ITALIAN BEES for sale—Order early for delivery in May. J. J. Gunn, Selkirk, P. O. 10–4

FOR SALE—Ninety horses, brood mares and colts up three years or would exchange for good property. Frank Petch, Langenburg, Sask. 10–4

FOR SALE—Milk business in thriving town on C. P. R. main line, no competition, 14 cows, one horse and conveyance, dairy utensils. Address THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 10–4

FOR SALE—Canary birds, good singers, two good yearling cattle dogs; Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese; Barred Rocks; Orpington, Buff and Brown Leghorn cockerels. A. Guilbert, Letellier. t.f.

FARM FOR SALE—640 Acres 6 miles from Lumsden, 16 miles from Regina, 460 under cultivation, balance in pasture, creek runs through farm lots of wood, comfortable house, and good buildings. Price $28 per acre, $4000 cash, balance at 7 per cent. Arthur Anslow, Lumsden, Sask. 10–4

WANTED—Ladies in rural districts desirous of engaging in profitable business will do well to write the Robinson Corset & Costume Co., of London, Ont. 1–5

WANTED—Farm to rent on shares with horses and implements in Saskatchewan. Henry Worthington, Saskatoon P. O. 24–4

FOR SALE—Four Registered Clydesdale stallions coming three years old. Have been used to the range. Address W. Gibb, Chilcot P. O., Ward Co., N. Dak. 17–4

WANTED—Married couple, experienced, want situation on farm, wife as housekeeper. Northern Saskatchewan or Alberta preferred. State particulars and wages offered. G. T. Crane, Box 87, Arden, Man. 10–4

FARM LANDS of all description in Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta. Some excellent propositions in improved farms with small cash payment, balance in half crop. Write for particulars to Western Canada Real Estate and Business Agency, Souris, Man. 1–5

FOR SALE—320 Acres Improved Land, situated four miles west of Weyburn, 150 acres summer fallow, 100 stubble, balance good reliable land. Good water, frame house, stable. For further information apply to A. W. Adams, Lang, Sask. 10–4

CHICAGO CLIPPER PLATES sharpened by Automatic machine at 50c. per pair. Postage paid. H. J. Mattick, Grisweld. 24–4

FOR SALE—200 Bushels Storm King Oats, cleaned, 55c per bushel. Wm. Smith, Balgonie, Sask. 10–4

FOR SALE—Ten registered Hereford bulls and some choice unimproved land. T. D. Lewis, Claresholm, Alta. 10–4

FOR SALE—160 Acres good land, 85 acres broken, station 7 miles, wood and coal 2 miles, good water. M. Durick, Estevan, Sask. 10-4

A YOUNG MAN two years experience desires situation on a farm in Alberta. Experienced milker. Write stating wages, etc. Box 84 FARMER'S ADVOCATE. 17–4

FOR RENT—First class farm, fine buildings, spring water, at station, near Winnipeg. Box 339, Mankato, Minn. 10–4

FOR SALE—Four thoroughbred Scotch Collie pups, 3 months old, bred from Scotland champion dog (Ayrshire King) ex Wishaw blinker. Homesteaders would do well to see them before purchasing elsewhere. John Abercromby, 242 Selkirk avenue, city. 17–4

FOR SALE—Section of fine land near Winnipeg, cheap, direct from owner. D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles, Man. 10–4

POULTRY and EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

J. R. McRAE, M.D., Neepawa, Man., breeder of Dunston strain White Wyandottes. 1–5

C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, Eggs for setting.

W. F. SCARTH & SON, Box 706, Virden, Man. Buff Orpingtons, utility and exhibition stock for sale, half price.

FOR SALE—Choice Indian games, Golden Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds' turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies Large catalog mailed free,

ADDRESS YOUR CORRESPONDENCE to the Eden Rest Poultry Farms, P O Box 333, Lethbridge, Alberta, when you want eggs for hatching from pure bred, barred white and Buff Rocks White and Buff Wyandottes, S C. White and Brown Leghorn and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs $1.50 per setting. E. J. Cook, Mgr. 26–t

BARRED ROCKS and Brown Leghorn Cockerels Bronze Turkeys, Pigeons, Rabbits, Eggs in season. Stamp for reply. Geo. D. Emerceva Priddis, Alta. 24–4

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock and Mammoth Pekin duck eggs for setting. T E Bowman, High River, Alta. Box 81. 15–t

THE EDEN REST Poultry Farms at Lethbridge are of the largest and best equipped purebred Poultry Farms in Western Canada. During the past year we have imported over 300 pure bred birds from Ontario, Write us and we will tell you about any of our matings. P. O. Box 333, E. J. Cook, Mgr.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—A few good cockerels on hand. Also eggs. M. T. Buchanan, St Charles, Man. t.f

H. E. HALL, Headingly, Man. Pure-bred Barred Rock Eggs for sale. $1.50 for 15. Incubator lots, $7.00 per 100 eggs. 15–5

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Best winter layers yet produced. That's what counts. Any hens lay in summer. Purebred eggs $1.50 per fifteen. Jas. Sinclair, Box 130, Stonewall, Man. 8–5

PEARCE & BAGG, Wawanesa, Man.—Eggs for hatching from the finest layers, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Single Comb White Leghorns, also Toulouse Geese and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. 1–5

BUFF ORPINGTON Eggs a specialty $1.50 per setting. McNaughton Bros., Didsbury, Alta 15-5

INCUBATOR lots of eggs for sale at $10.00 per 100. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. All birds selected from trap nest record laying stock of A. W. Foley Dominion Government Poultry Breeding Station, Bowmanville, Ont. Eggs from choice stock, $2.00 per setting. Address, Northern Nursery Co., Drawer L, Edmonton, Alta. 29–t

FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, R. C. W. Wyandottes, cockerels, pullets, from $1 up. Prize stock. Eggs $2 per 15. Parrots $8. Free Hogg, Souris, Man. 10–4

H. E. WABY, Riverside Poultry Farm, Holmfield, Man., breeder of imperial S. C. Brown Leghorns which have won more 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes and specials at all the big shows than any other strain. Write for free egg circular and list of winnings of our heavy laying strains of Leghorns. Amber B. Orpingtons and Ringlet Barred Rocks also Red Polled Cattle 8–.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs $2.00 per setting: am booking others now, catalog and prize list sent on application. Address: Oleo Chief Poultry Yards, Lethbridge, Alta. 15–t

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EGGS FOR HATCHING—From first class laying strain of thoroughbred S. C. white Leghorns, $1.00 per setting. Gordon Powell, Box 810, Brandon, Man. 10–4

Breeders' Directory

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples Deleau, Man.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns.

H. H. KEYS, Pense, Sask.—Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Napinka, Man.—Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. Evergreen Stock Farm

WA-WA-DELL FARM.—Leicester sheep and Shorthorn Cattle. A. I. Mackay, Macdonald Man.

O. KING, Wawanesa, Man.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and white Rock Fowl and Toulouse geese.

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairville, Thos. Brooks breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns Box 13, Pense Sask.

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting, Man Phone 35, Wawanesa.

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland Man. breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires Black Minorca and White Wyandotte poultry

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford Cattle, first in Canada. Write or come and see them J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau Man.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. R.—Champion herd at Toronto and New York State fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs Write you wants.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine Stock of both for sale.

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man., Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car lots, Ayrshires Our motto, Live and let Live.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and astray stock in Western Canada. In addition to the notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments.

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

RHEIN—Two heifers, red and white, 2 years old one roan steer, broken horns, coming 3 years old. Henry Schwartz (10–27–2).

FOUNTAIN—One steer, roan, no visible brand. David J. Lewis (28–30–10).

CHURCHBRIDGE—Two red heifers coming 2 years old, both with white spot on forehead and white under belly and a little white in the butt of the tail, both about the same. Konrad Eyolfson (28–23–32 w 1).

FAIRLIGHT—One red calf and one red and white calf. J. A. Jopling (3–11–31).

MOOSE JAW—Since October 20, 1906, black mare, weight about 1150 pounds, branded 3 horizontal bar joined to 2 on left shoulder. Vincent McCarthy (2–16–26 w 2).

OLIVER—Grey pony, aged, branded lazy cinch buckle or circle with horizontal bar through middle, on right shoulder and quarter circle on right hip. P. McLaughin (S W 32–31–18 w 3).

HALBRITE—Dark bay horse, about 15 or 16 years old, white on right hind foot, two white spots on right shoulder and one on left shoulder, one white spot on forehead and stripe down to nose, been round my premises since middle of November, 1906, weight about 1200 pounds. Andrew Hangen (N. W. 34–7–12 w 2).

appearances mentioned by you would, however, indicate, chronic disease of the heart and, possibly, of the lungs; but with all due respect, permit us to remark that a layman's testimony regarding post mortem appearances is not generally very reliable.

INJURED SHOULDER..

I have a horse that hurt himself a few days ago by drawing a load on a slippery trail (without shoes on). The injury is in and around the joint of right shoulder below where the collar would come. Did not know he was hurt till two days after it was done, when he went a bit lame and now it is swollen considerable and he is inclined to drag the leg if he attempts to walk. Am bathing with hot water and using liniment 3 times a day. What do you advise? and do you think it will be long before he is fit for work again, as I want to use him in the spring? He is rising five and a valuable horse.

Sask. HOMESTEADER.

Ans.—Your treatment along with rest in comfortable, well-bedded box stall is quite proper until the active inflammation is allayed, which will be indicated by the disappearance of the swelling; but before the lameness is removed it may be necessary to apply the following blister:—powdered cantharides and biniodide of mercury, of each 1 dram; lard, 1½ ounce; mix. Apply to the parts with smart friction with the hand for ten minutes. Would advise you to prepare the horse for physic in the usual manner and administer the following dose:—Barbadoes aloes, 7 drams; calomel, 1 dram; ground ginger, 2 drams; soap, sufficient to form a ball. The length of time required to accomplish a cure will depend chiefly upon the extent of the injury. A long rest will be very necessary.

KISSINA—Since November 1, 1906, roan yearling steer. J. A. Maywood (10–12–1 w 2).

ST. LOUIS—Heifer, about 18 months old, colored with grey and white, no visible brand Joseph Begrand.

BALGONIE—Steer, red, about 2 years old, hind legs white. Anna Muchowski (20–17–16 w 2

BEKEVAR—Since last fall, red steer, rising 3 years old, branded YF on left ribs, and A on right hip. Benj. Saukaes (28–12–4 w 2).

FLETWODE—Light red steer, rising 3 years old few white spots, indistinctly branded on left hip. W. T. Warner (22–11–4 w 2).

CLARK'S CROSSING—Dark bay mare, branded 5H on left hip; also black colt with no visible brand. Henry Peters (6–38–4 w 3).

BELLE PLAINE—Roan mare, branded X lazy E roan mare, branded lazy M, lazy A, combination; bay gelding, white face, one year old, no visible brand; black mare colt, one year old white star on face, no brand. These animals have probably gone south of Belle Plaine Ten dollars reward for return of horses before May 1st, 1907. August Schurr.

BENCHONZIE—Since November 17th, 1906 light red cow, 4 years old, branded HR with bar below on left hip; black cow, 4 years old branded HR with bar below on left hip; roan cow, 4 years old, branded HR with bar below on left hip; white cow, 4 years old, teats on each side, had bell on, branded HR with bar below on left hip; red cow, white face, 4 years old, branded HR with bar below on left hip; brindle cow, 4 years old branded HR with bar below on left hip; white muley heifer, brown spots, brown face, 3 years old, branded HR with bar below on left hip, brown heifer, 3 years old, branded HR with bar below on left hip; black steer, white markings, 3 years old, branded HR with bar below on left hip; blue grey steer, bob tail, three years old, branded HR with bar below on left hip; dark red heifer, white markings, branded HR with bar below on left hip, coming two years old; light red heifer, white markings, coming 2 years old, branded HR with bar below on left hip; white muley heifer, few red hairs, on head, 2 years old, branded HR with bar below on left hip; white heifer, few red hairs on head, coming 2 years old, branded HR with bar below on left hip; white steer, light red spots, coming 2 years old, branded HR with bar below on left hip; white steer, dark brown spots, coming 2 years old, branded HR with bar below on left hip; red heifer, large white spots, coming 3 years old, unbranded; roan calf, 8 months old, unbranded. J. A. Hughes (N. W. 32–26–13 w 2).

WOLFSHEIM—$10.00 Reward to the finder of my lost dark brown gelding, two and a half years old, wearing a leather stable halter with leather strap; he sips when drinking. Address C. Wehrens (32–28–17 w 2), Kutawa.

THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS CO. Ltd.

Rebuilt Engines in all sizes.

Rebuilt Separators 36x56, 36x60, 40x60

Write us for prices or call and see the goods the smallness of our prices will tempt every farmer to be his own thresher. All engines and separators are put in first class running order.

760 Main St. P.O. Box 481, Winnipeg, Man

AILING COW—POSSIBLY LEUCORRHEA.

Cow aged ten has been milking since last Aug. Is still milking quite well. Has failed in flesh lately. We are feeding prai ie hay (which has a sprinkling of skunk grass in it), chopped barley and bran.

Discharges thick, whitish substance in urine; some mornings there is considerable of it in the manure.

Man. W. W.

Ans.—The cow should be personally examined by a veterinarian, and as there is a good one in your town, we would advise you to secure his services.

DULL MARE.

I have a heavy mare, seven years old, not in foal, that is very dull, stiff in the legs and stands with her head down. Lately the limbs swelled a little, but this went away when we fed saltpeter. First noticed her slow in work for about a month. For the last month we have reduced her feed from two gallons of oats daily to a ration of bran, about 3 gal. daily in mash. She eats and drinks well and is in good flesh. Have noticed her inclined to go sideways in harness. Have thought her brain might be affected. How would you prescribe?

Sask. Novice.

Ans.—The few symptoms you have mentioned do not point to any special disease. It is possible that the brain may be affected, but the fact of the animal being inclined to go sideways might be due to other causes, such as rheumatism in the shoulder joint, etc. Would advise you to prepare the mare for physic by withholding all fodder for, at least, sixteen hours and feeding exclusively on bran mash; after which give the following:—Barbadoes aloes, 1 ounce; calomel, 1 dram; ginger, powdered, 2 drams; soap, sufficent to form a ball. When the purgative has ceased to operate, give morning and evening, for two weeks, one of the following powders:—nux vomica, 2½ ounces; gentian pulv., 3 ounces; nitrate of potass, 3½ ounces. Mix and divide into 28 powders.

FATALITY AMONG COWS.

Please tell me in next issue of your paper what is the matter with my cattle. I have lost one cow due to calving the end of this month. She got very weak, but was hearty and all at once seemed to lose power of her hind quarters and could not get up. She only lived about thirty-six hours; her urine is so clear it does not stain the snow; she seems inclined to urinate very often. We have to drive the cows two miles to a lake to water. When I opened her, her bladder was dark in color as if inflamed. Have three more sick; one cannot get up and two are very weak. We have to help them up. My neighbor has lost eight by the same thing. He waters on the same lake and his were in good condition. Please let me know what to do if there is any remedy.

Sask. A Subscriber.

Ans.—You do not mention how your cows have been housed or fed, but you do state that you have to drive them two miles to water, and, we suppose, two miles back—a very long drive. Indeed, especially for cows heavy with calf, it is just possible that the cows are dying from improper care and insufficent nourishment. However, the few particulars you have given are not sufficent to warrant us in giving anything like a correct opinion of the ailment. Would advise you, if possible, to secure the personal services of a good veterinarian.

SWELLED LEG—DEFECTIVE STIFLE.

Horse 8 years old got kicked about 8 inches above the hock on left hind leg and joint oil worked out a little, but got it stopped and healed up all right. Since then the hock has swelled quite a size, mostly on outside, and from hock to fetlock is also swelled—comes down a little when working but swells up again when standing over night in stable.

Mare, 5 years old, has both stifle joints out. Can back up all right and is not lame; both joints crack at every step. Vet. advised blistering, so I blistered both about beginning of January and they appeared a little better so I blistered them again about two weeks ago, but they do not appear any better now. What would you advise for those horses?

E. K. W.

Ans.—1. Clip the hair closely from the swollen parts and paint with the following preparation of iodine every alternate day for two weeks; leave off for three weeks and repeat:—iodine, 2 ounces; iodide of potass, 1½ ounce; meth. spirits, 10 ounces; mix.

2. The stifle joints are not *out*; the ligaments are merely relaxed. Blistering and rest is good treatment. Would advise you just before grazing time to apply the following blister:—biniodide of mercury, 2 drams; cantharides pulv., 3 drams; vaseline, 3 ounces. When this blister has acted turn out to grass for at least one month.

ACUTE INDIGESTION.

I had a mare take sick. At first she seemed to look cold. Her hair all stood on end and seemed dry. Probably 2 or 3 hours before any sign of pain, would lie down and look at her side; would get up and paw and still look at her side. Her pulse seemed regular, her mouth cool. Her ears and legs seemed cold, her inside rolling heavy, holding her head high most of the time. Would seem to get all right at times and then the pain seemed to strike harder than ever, and she was worse for about 24 hours. Kindly advise what was wrong and what to do.

Man. J. R.

Ans.—Your mare suffered from acute indigestion, or some obstruction of the intestinal canal. You state the length of time the mare was sick, but you do not mention whether she died or lived. The treatment should have been by anodynes, stimulants and laxatives, such as cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, carbonate of ammonia, and raw linseed oil. Intravenous injection of eserine is sometimes of much benefit in the treatment of this ailment.

AILING HORSE.

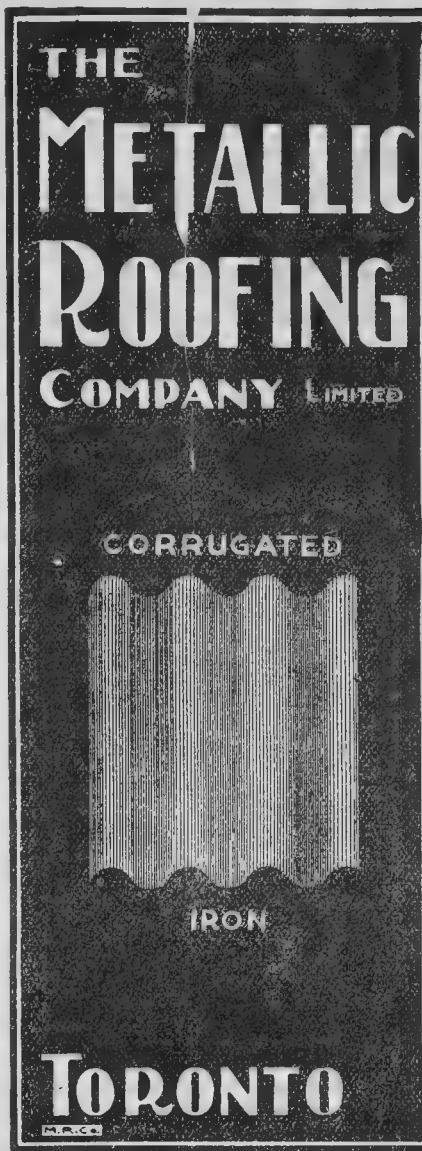
I have a sick horse; he has been sick for about three weeks. In the first place he swelled in the sheath. I gave him saltpeter but he continued to swell; but light exercise would take it away. Then I washed him out, but he has continued to get worse, and for the last two weeks has been swelled badly in the sheath along the belly and over the chest. The swelling along the belly is hard and when I pres, my finger in it leaves a dent which gradually comes back. I can feel a lump about the size of an egg up in his sheath and another lump about the same size on the inside of his left thigh. He sweats more or less every night along the back and neck and about the head; has a low, tight, dry cough with a little discharge from the nose occasionally; doesn't seem to suffer much pain when standing still, but is very stiff and when moved about seems to have pain and occasionally grunts if turned short. I give him about four hours walking exercise every day, but still the swelling is increasing. He has a very poor appetite; we give him bran mash at night, about half a gallon of oats in the morning and some potatoes at noon if he will eat them and if he refuses we give him oats.

I have had two vets. to see him. One treated him for his water and the other for fever, which has done no good so far. Will you kindly give me all the information you can about it and how to treat?

It seems hard for him to breathe; at times his breath is short and quick with his nostrils widely extended and for the last few days there is considerable heat just below his heath on the belly.

Sask Subscriber.

Ans.—This case requires, imperatively, the personal attention of a good veterinary surgeon. Some of the symptoms you have mentioned might possibly indicate that the horse is suffering from glanders, and we would advise you to report the case to the veterinary inspector of your district, who will, if he considers it necessary, apply the mallein test.



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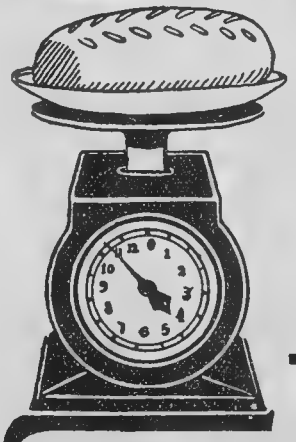

Randolph, Nebraska, Feb. 15th, 1906.
Gentlemen:—On the 23rd day of January, 1906, I took a No. 4 Sharples Tubular Separator on trial. On learning that I was in the market for a cream separator, the agent for the disc style "bucket bowl" separator brought one to my farm and requested me to give it a trial before making a purchase. After giving both machines a fair trial, I concluded to keep the Tubular as I consider it far superior to the other machine. It skims closer, runs easier, and is very much easier to wash, there being so many less parts. **From three skimmings of milk from 7 cows, we were able to make 1½ lbs. more butter with the Tubular than we could with the "bucket bowl" machine.** B. LEITING.

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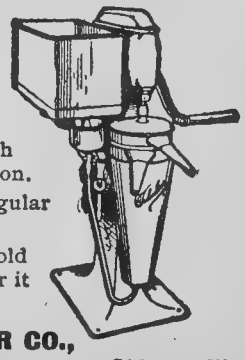

gets all the cream there is in the milk, does it so easy that it's not work to run it at all, and is so simple, with only one little part in the bowl to wash and keep clean that comparison is out of the question.

The extra cream it gets makes the **Tubular** a regular savings bank for its owner.

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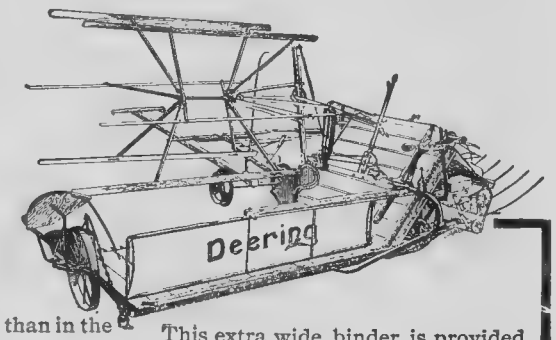

AND there is no place where it pays better than in the harvest field.

That is one place where mistakes are specially costly. To come successfully through the season to the harvest time, and then fail of a just reward because of inferior or imperfect harvesting machines is unfortunate, indeed. You may make sure of success by buying a Deering binder.

The Deering is designed and constructed with a view to efficient and long continued service. It meets fully the most exacting demands of the grain grower.

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The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, binder twine, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scufflers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagons, sleighs, and manure spreaders.

Call on the local Deering agent and discuss with him the qualities and advantages of Deering harvesting machines.

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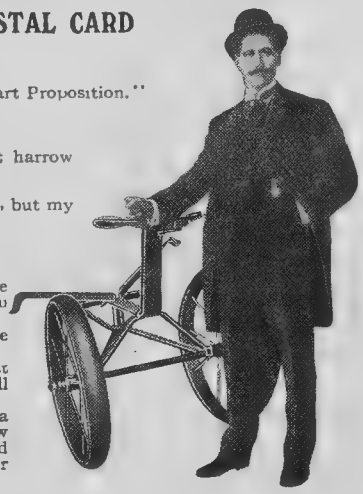

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I leave it entirely to you if it is not just a little bit the most interesting harrow cart proposition you ever heard of.
Drop me a postal if you don't write another one for six months.
Don't buy a cart of any make, kind, brand, or at any price until you first get my proposition. I will then leave it entirely with you to be the judge.
I know what you Canadian farmers need in a harrow cart. I have built and sold more harrow carts than all other manufacturers put together and am selling them only direct from my factory to your farm.
I own and operate a large farm at Lajord, Sask., near Regina, and know what is required of a harrow cart in Canada.
I know there is no harrow cart built that will begin to equal the Bike and meet your requirements like it.
It is a high wheeler with a positive lock, just right for rough ground.
I will carry a large stock at Regina and can ship quick.
Write me to-day. It's interesting.

WILLIAM CALLOWAY
President of the William Calloway Company
715 Commercial Street, Waterloo, Iowa, U.S.A.

WILL ALSO SEND YOU OUR LARGE IMPLEMENT CATALOG FREE

BLOODY MILK.

What causes my cow to give bloody milk out of one teat? She is well stabled, well fed, and well bedded, and the hair comes off around her neck and shoulders.

Sask. J. W. M.

Ans.—There has been congestion in that quarter of the udder, and once that is relieved the milk will cease to be reddened. Give in the feed one ounce of saltpeter daily for a few days. Should suspect some parasitic trouble, possibly lice, as the cause of the hair coming off the neck, and for such would suggest the use of some of the sheep dip preparations advertised in the columns of this paper.

SUSPECTS LUMPY-JAW (ACTINOMYCOSIS).

I have a two-year-old heifer, that is soon to calve, that has a swollen gland on the neck under the left jaw, about the size of a large hen's egg.

Would like to know if it is lump jaw, and what is best to do for it.

Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You had better leave the heifer alone until she comes in and might two weeks after calving give the following treatment: half to three-quarter ounce doses of iodide of potassium daily, painting the sores with equal parts of pure carbolic acid, iodoform, and turpentine. A cheaper treatment is the following: biniodide of mercury, 1 dram; iodide of potassium, 2 drams; water, 12 ounces. Shake together until dissolved. Give a twelfth part (one ounce) three times a day in the food.

MANGE.

I have a mare that got lousy the beginning of the winter. I used coal oil and soap suds on her and the lice apparently have gone, but for the last six weeks or two months she seems to have had the mange. Both sides of her head and neck, especially close along the mane and between her hind legs, are the parts most affected. She has rubbed and bitten the hair off these parts. I read in answer to a similar enquiry to use creosote, sulphur and linseed oil, which I have done, using it for the third time to-day. She is still itchy, but has improved quite a bit and I hope she will soon be well again. But what I want to know particularly is this:

1. Is the disease likely to spread to the other horses?
2. Is a human being likely to catch it? I washed her and rubbed the dressing in with my hands, but my neighbors seemed to think this very dangerous, and one went so far as to say that it was as bad a disease as glanders and lots of horses were shot for it.
3. Is this so?
4. What is the cause of this disease?
5. Would clipping the mare prevent it spreading on her?

Sask. DOUBLE X.

Ans.—Your treatment, if persevered in, will eradicate the disease.

1. Yes, unless special care is taken to prevent it.
2. No. The special parasite which causes the disease in the horse does not find a desirable host in the human being.
3. No.
4. It is due to a class of parasites called acari. The one that most frequently troubles the horse is the *sarcoptes*, which burrows beneath the outer layer of the skin and causes excessive itchiness.
5. To get the treatment properly applied, it is usually of much advantage to clip the animal.

LAME BACK.

Horse had inflammation of the kidneys this fall and I had a veterinary surgeon, and it got all right again; but he is weak in the back yet; he does not get up right yet. What should I do to get him all right again?

Sask. J. A. G.

Ans.—Your very limited description of the case will not warrant us in prescribing for your horse. Your horse may be old and debilitated from insufficient food, improper care, or by being overworked. Would advise you to again secure the personal services of a veterinarian.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Burdock Blood Bitters

Burdock Blood Bitters

CURES

Dyspepsia, Boils, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

Mrs. A. Lethangue, of Ballyduff, Ont., writes: "I believe I would have been in my grave long ago had it not been for Burdock Blood Bitters. I was run down to such an extent that I could scarcely move about the house. I was subject to severe headaches, backaches and dizziness; my appetite was gone and I was unable to do my housework. After using two bottles of B. B. B. I found my health fully restored. I warmly recommend it to all tired and worn out women."

Robson

the Cream of the

KOOTENAY

Dr. McDiarmid, Principal of Brandon College, Writes:

Brandon, Man., Aug. 31, 1906

Messrs. McDermid & McHardy,
Nelson, B.C.

Gentlemen,—After spending a day in examining your Kootenay-Columbia fruit lands at Robson I am pleased to express the most favorable impressions of these lands. I am expressing that judgment by the purchase of three lots for myself and friends. The reasons of my selection of these lots are:

(1) The evidence of the suitable quality of the soil for raising fruits.

(2) The lay of the land—long, level stretches, first on the lower river flat and then on the bench 400 feet above.

(3) The increased rainfall that makes artificial irrigation as a rule unnecessary, while yet there are ample possibilities for irrigation if it should ever be found necessary.

(4) The beauty of the scenery. From every part of the lands the scenery is beautiful, but from the upper bench it is superb. The winding river and railway lines in the valley, with greenclad mountains all around, make a scene of indescribable beauty.

(5) The extended area. Those who buy lots here will not find themselves isolated. There will be afforded in the hundreds of lots, joining each other without a break, advantages of a social, religious and educational character that are invaluable.

(6) It is in the main line of travel to the East, via the Crow's Nest route, and to the West, via Arrow Lakes to Revelstoke. The facilities for getting fruit quickly to the market are unsurpassed.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) A. P. McDIARMID.
Principal Brandon College.

Our Illustrated Booklet is Free
Write for it

McDermid & McHardy
NELSON, B. C.

MENTION THIS PAPER

Keep the Boys Near to Nature

With a STEVENS

Make manly men of them—strong of arm, quick of eye and steady of nerve. There is nothing a boy enjoys more than a good gun, and there are no better or safer guns made than "Stevens."

A BIG BOOK, FREE

describing Stevens guns and rifles of every sort and style, for hunter, marksman, girl or boy. 140 pages. Sent free to any one interested in guns, sending 4c. to cover postage. Ask your dealer and insist on Stevens. If he cannot supply, write to us.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.
315 Pine St., Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.

WORMS IN HORSES AND COLTS.

There are many kinds of worms that inhabit the stomach and intestines of horses, colts and other stock.

The symptoms of worms are rough hair, ravenous appetite, pot-belly, poor condition, etc. The horse rubs its upper lip against the wall, bites the manger, rubs its tail and fundament against the wall, or the dung contains a mucus substance and occasionally worms.

Many colts are lost on account of this trouble not receiving prompt attention.

Treatment.—Mix Hackney Worm Powder in feed, as directed on package. It is guaranteed to cure. If Hackney Stock Tonic is fed regularly there will be no trouble from worms.

Use Hackney Worm Powder *made in Winnipeg*.

Cocoa cannot be made better than

Cowan's
Perfection
Cocoa
(Maple Leaf Brand)

The choicest Cocoa grown is used and no pains spared to make it the best. It is healthful, nutritious and very digestible.

The Cowan Co. Ltd. Toronto

FOR SALE
Kootenay Fruit Land

30 acres, level, no waste, no stone 5 acres cleared, 100 trees planted last spring. New four-room house in good condition. Price $1,800.00. $1,000.00 cash, balance in 1 or 2 years at 8%
GEO G. McLAREN, Nelson, B. C. Box 654

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

POSSIBLY STRANGULATION OF THE BOWEL.

Colt 10 months old shows following symptoms. Please diagnose and say if there is any remedy for the same:

Stopped eating, whisked tail, arched haunches, and passed feces frequently; walked around in a circle with nose nearly touching ground; lay down on back with legs pointing upward for some time; changed from this position; lay on side, raised head and pointed nose towards flank; then would stand up again, walk around in circular fashion and go through same motions as described above, sometimes moving forelegs back and forth. The whisking of tail, arching of haunches and passing of feces frequently, occurred only as a first symptom, and 20 hours before dying both feces and water stopped. Never sweated at all; temperature varied from 99 2-5° to 101° before death. Breathing during these spells was sometimes heavy and excited, at other times calm, and was especially heavy just before death, accompanied by a loud beating of the heart which could be heard quite plainly standing some feet off from colt. Before dying the colt drew himself together in a cramped position with all legs drawn in towards body. Colt was in good condition and well cared for. At intervals he would sometimes pass a lumbricoid, and at other times pin worms, but these didn't seem to run him down, as he was in good flesh and had a sleek hide. Sickness lasted for 33 hours before death. I sent for a veterinarian to come and see him, but he was unable to come personally and see colt and sent a mixture instead, which seemed to give relief for a little, when the symptoms were again renewed. This colt was castrated when about 10 days old, and part of the bowels fell into the scrotum, which had the appearance as if he had never been gelded. On examination after death this part of the bowel occupying the inside of the scrotum was found to be of a violet blueish shade in contrast with other parts of the bowels examined. The feces in bowels were found to be in a moist condition.

W. H. P.

ANS.—It is quite possible that death was the result of strangulation of the bowel; the symptoms given rather indicate that, or a tendency to impaction. The post mortem, however, seems to indicate the former, and in that case treatment would be of little benefit unless manipulation of the bowel had been attempted.

GOSSIP.

CLYDESDALE IMPORTATIONS FOR WESTERN CANADA.

There is a growing tendency among Western Canadians to do their own importing, if the following from a recent issue of our Glasgow contemporary is a fair criterion:

"Mr. Jas. Kennedy, jun., sails for Lyleton, Manitoba, this week-end, with a consignment of three stallions and five females from his father's farm at Beastockrigg, Lockerbie. The stallions, which are all two years old and home bred, include Prince Edward, by Royal Edward, and out of a mare by Prince Darnley; Vindictive, by Ascot, out of a King of the Roses mare, and Pretender, also by Ascot, and out of a mare by Fitzgallant. These animals are all of a weighty, cart-horse type, and like the kind to improve the breed in Manitoba. The fillies are also a nice lot, and are bred on the best lines, being got by such sires as Royal Edward, Rathillet, Royal Blend, Ascot, and King of the Roses. Mr. J. K. Crawford, Grenfell, Sask., takes with him Baron Elcho, a five-year-old, sired by Sir Everest, and bought from Mr. John Sherwen, The Howe, Seascale, Cumberland; while Mr. G. Cockburn, Rouleau, Sask., ships Border Boy, by Prince Thomas' Pride, and bred by Messrs. Cairns, Walltower, Penicuik. Mr. James Armstrong, of the Grove, Moorfields, Co. Antrim, sails with two Wigtownshire-bred fillies by Royal Ensign and Baronson, which he bought from Mr. Matthew Marshall."

NOT TOO LATE

Orders for SEEDS mailed to us from now on will be filled within 24 HOURS after receipt of order.

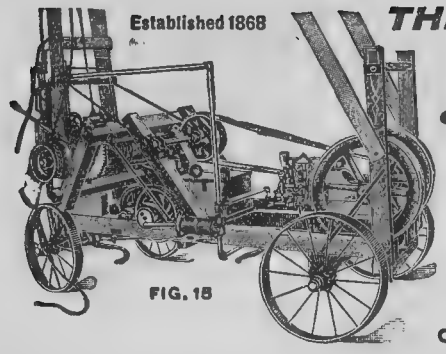
Located as we are, right in the heart of the Agriculture district, this means a prompt arrival to you.

A. E. McKENZIE CO. Ltd.
BRANDON, Man.
SEEDSMEN TO WESTERN CANADA

"CREAM IS MONEY"

Twice a month—or oftener if you wish—when you ship it to The Brandon Creamery. We have the finest buildings, the most up-to-date plant, unexcelled railway facilities and competent workmen. If you live anywhere in Western Manitoba or Eastern Saskatchewan let us handle your cream for you. Write us for particulars or visit us if you can. Our motto is "a fair, square deal for everybody, first, last and always."

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co. Ltd.
1421-3 Rosser Ave. BRANDON, Manitoba



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Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.
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MANUFACTURE FULL LINE
Jetting, Rotary, Coring, Rock Drilling and Prospecting Machinery.
Any Diameter or Depth. Strong and Speedy.
CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST.

A. & G. Mutch
Craigie Mains
LUMSDEN, SASK.

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. A new importation of young Clydesdale Stallions from Scotland now on the way; should land here about March 15th. This will be one of the best importations we have yet made, consisting of good, large, thick, quality horses. We buy and sell our own horses, by this means saving to our customers all high commissions and expenses. They will also be sold on a small margin above cost.

Shorthorns, Young Bulls, Cows and Heifers from the best families

10,000 Well-Bred Cattle For Sale

Owing to the curtailment of their range by settlement, the **New Walrond Ranche Company, Livingston, Alberta,** intends to offer during the coming summer their entire herd of **Shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway Cattle** for sale.

Owing to the winter feeding and careful handling these cattle are semi-domestic, the young heifers are easily made gentle. For settlers they are the most desirable imaginable, being absolutely free from tuberculosis and other diseases common among dairy breeds, and while they are high-class beef cattle, they yield a large quantity of very rich milk.

When necessary to car them, neighbors should combine so as to purchase a train-load, say 300 to 400, smaller numbers cannot be handled profitably.

Bulls will also be diposed of.

For particulars apply to

THE LOCAL MANAGER
NEW WALROND RANCHE CO. LTD.
Livingston P. O., Alberta

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES

Out of a carefully bred and selected lot I am offering a five-year-old stallion, a three-year-old, a two-year-old, two yearlings, and several mares and fillies. Will sell quick before seeding. Farm (Meadow Lawn) convenient to Regina. Full details given on application. Address

J. D. TRAYNOR **Condie P. O., Sask.**

Hawthorn Bank **CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS**

Another carload of Clydesdales arrived from Scotland, on Nov. 25th, and are now in the stable for sale. I have the finest selection of stallions and mares for sale in the country, including such top horses as: Malvolio, the Glasgow Premium horse for this year; Storm King, also a Glasgow winner; and Fife Premium horse, Earl Seaham, one of the best sons of Silver Cup, bred at Seaham and Carbour; Balgowan, 1st prize three-year-old at Winnipeg this year; Holbein, 2nd prize three-year-old at Winnipeg this year; Baron Graham, 2nd prize two-year-old at Winnipeg this year. There are also five two-year-olds, just landed. Every one of them is fit to stand in a showing.
In mares, I have some toppers, and three of them in foal.

SHORTHORNS

I have 18 bulls and females of all ages for sale, many of them imported. Among the younger things, there is material for show stuff, and offered at low prices.
Come and see the stock, in any event, whether you buy or not.

JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry.

HUSTLES TO REPORT AN EARLY FOAL.

Had a mare foal a fine filly March 20th. Foal is by Baron Romeo, a son of Baron's Pride. I feed plenty of bran and salt and a few potatoes, and give plenty of exercise. Feed the same to my cows and pigs and I never have any trouble with them. I have nineteen young pigs doing well. Saw request in your paper asking who would be the first to send this year's colt.

ED. DOWN.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT APPLIED IN ALBERTA.

Because he allowed weed seeds from the cleaner of his elevator to blow out on to the railway track, Mr. John Lineham, of Innisfail, was fined $10.00 and costs. This was an infringement of the Noxious Weeds' Act and the first prosecution in the province, and will be taken as a warning to elevator men to be careful in the disposal of screenings.

THE B. C. LIVE STOCK SALE.

The sale held in connection with the stallion and fat stock show was hardly as successful as those two events. It had been well advertised, but it seems the upper country ranches were hard hit this winter and are short of feed. Consequently they are not investing. Complaint is also made that some of the stock was not so well fitted as it might have been. All the public sales so far held show that the buyers do not want culls; in fact they are out after bargains. Shorthorns and Ayrshires were the only cattle offered, the contributors being W. H. Ladner, Inverholme Farm; H. M. Vasey, Pemberton Farm; and A. C. Wells. A few trades were made in sheep. The dressed carcasses were sold at auction, the prices being 9½ cents for beef, 10½ cents for pork, 14½ cents for mutton. The following are the winners in the carcass competition:

Best beef carcass, over 2 years, H. M. Vasey; Pemberton Stock Farm.

Best mutton carcass, over 1 year, J. Thompson, 1 and 2.

Best carcass pork (bacon type), J. Thompson, 1 and 2; H. Webb.

Best carcass (for local trade), H. Webb, A. Brown and J. Thompson.

Special by J. Reichenback & Co., New Westminister, $5.00 for the best carcass of pork, H. Webb; also $5.00 for the best carcass of mutton, J. Thompson.

Special, Guichon hotel, New Westminster, E. J. Crean, proprietor, $5.00 for best carcass of beef at show, H. M. Vasey.

WEATHER FORECASTING.

At some of the agricultural colleges the students are given instruction in meteorology, with which is included elementary instruction in weather forecasting. The following simple rules have been laid down for the guidance of farmers, and may be found very useful.

1. The wind never blows unless rain or snow is falling within 1,000 miles of you.
2. When cirrus clouds are rapidly moving from the north or northeast there will be rain within twenty-four hours, no matter how cold it is.
3. Cumulus clouds always move from a region of fair weather to a region where a storm is forming.
4. The wind always blows from a region of fair weather to a region where a storm is forming.
5. When the temperature suddenly falls there is a storm forming south of you.
6. When the temperature suddenly rises there is a storm forming north of you.
7. Cirrus clouds always move from a region where a storm is in progress to a region of fair weather.
8. Whenever heavy white frost occurs a storm is forming within 1,000 miles north or northwest of you.
9. The wind always blows in a circle around a storm, and when it blows from the north the heaviest rain is east of you; if it blows from the south the heaviest rain is west of you; if it blows from the east the heaviest rain is south of you; if it blows from the west, the heaviest rain is north of you.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels causing them to become bound and costive. The symptons are a feeling of fulness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are pleasant and easy to take, do not gripe, weaken or sicken, never fail in their effects, and are by far the safest and quickest remedy for all diseases or disorders of the liver

Price 25 cents, or 5 bottles for $1.00, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FERRY'S Seeds

prove their worth at harvest time. After over fifty years of success, they are pronounced the best and surest by careful planters everywhere. Your dealer sells them. 1907 Seed Annual free on request.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

Women Need

a natural laxative and tonic when troubled with lassitude, depression, nervousness or a general run-down condition of the system.

Nature responds quickly, and regularity is established by the use of

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere. In boxes 25c.

Are You Feeding Lice

Don't try keeping hens and lice at the same time. If you do, the lice will have the benefit, the hens the annoyance, *you* the experience. Get rid of lice before experience costs too much. Dust hens, nests, platforms, every nook and cranny with

Instant Louse Killer

One or two applications will rid the house and hens of every mite and body louse. Instant Louse Killer kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle, sheep ticks, bugs on cucumbers, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. It is also a perfect disinfectant and deodorizer. **Sold on a written guarantee.** Comes in shaker-top can for convenient use winter or summer. See that the word "instant" is on the can, as there are many imitators.

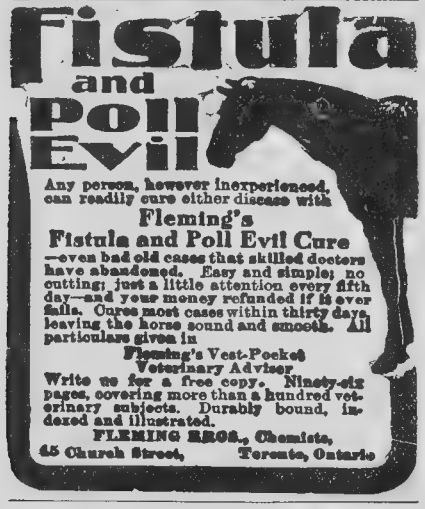
1 lb. 35 cents 3 lbs. 85 cents.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send your order to us.

Manufactured by

Dr. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
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SEE ANNABLE

If you want to Invest in a

FRUIT RANCH

In British Columbia

200 different lots, from 5 to 200 acres, for sale on Kootenay Lake, Kootenay River and Arrow Lakes—the finest fruit district in British Columbia. BUY NOW when you can get on the ground floor. Prices range from

$15 to $100 per acre

Your Money will Double in Two Years
Write for Particulars

J. E. ANNABLE, Nelson, B.C.

ALBERTA POULTRY AND PET STOCK SHOW.

The recent show of the above association held at Edmonton a short time since was a success, due largely to the increased interest shown in poultry as a result of the Alberta Government's fattening stations, which, have demonstrated among other things that good blood tells and makes a difference in the profits of poultry keeping. Very many sales are reported to have been made, one bird being sold by H. A. Samis to W. F. Cameron, Strathcona, for $20. Geo. Woods, Winnipeg, was the judge. The following is the prize list:

ROCKS.

Barred—1st cock, R. J. Manson, Edmonton; 3rd cock, Eden Rest Poultry Farm, Lethbridge; 1st hen, R. J. Manson,; 2nd hen, V. T. Richards, Strathcona; 3rd hen, R. J. Manson; 1st pullet, V. T. Richards; 2nd pullet, J. A. Stovel, Edmonton; 3rd pullet, F. Taylor, Edmonton.

Buff—3rd cockerel, R. Barnes, Edmonton; 1st hen, Eden Rest Poultry Farm, Lethbridge; 2nd hen, Barnes Edmonton; 3rd hen, Eden Rest Poultry Farm; 1st pullet, Barnes.

White—1st cock, Eden Rest Poultry Farm, Lethbridge; 2nd cock, J. E. Clarke, Lethbridge; 1st cockerel, A. W. Foley, Edmonton; 2nd cockerel, Eden Rest Poultry Farm; 3rd cockerel, Eden Rest Poultry Farm; 1st hen, Eden Rest Poultry Farm; 3rd hen, J. E. Clarke, Lethbridge; 1st pullet, Foley, Edmonton; 2nd pullet, Foley; 3rd pullet, Foley.

WYANDOTTES.

White—3rd cock, Eden Rest Poultry Farm; 1st cockerel, W. F. Cameron, Strathcona; 2nd cockerel, F. Taylor, Edmonton; 3rd cockerel, H. C. Richards, Calgary; 1st hen, W. F. Cameron, Strathcona; 2nd hen, W. F. Cameron, Strathcona; 3rd hen, Eden Rest Poultry Farm, Lethbridge; 1st pullet, W. F. Cameron, Strathcona; 2nd pullet, Eden Rest Poultry Farm; 3rd pullet, Taylor.

Golden—1st cock, J. S. Phillips, Lethbridge; 2nd cock, Knowles Bros., Edmonton; 1st hen, Phillips; 2nd hen, Knowles Bros.; 3rd hen, Knowles Bros.

Silver Laced—3rd cockerel, J. S. Phillips, Lethbridge; 1st pullet, Phillips; 2nd pullet, J. Thompson, Edmonton; 3rd pullet, Phillips.

Buff—2nd cock, Eden Rest Poultry Farm; 1st pullet, Eden Rest Poultry Farm; 2nd hen, Eden Rest Poultry Farm, Lethbridge; 1st pullet, Eden Rest Poultry Farm; 2nd pullet, Eden Rest Poultry Farm.

ORPINGTONS.

White—2nd cockerel, A. W. Foley, Edmonton; 1st hen, Foley,; 2nd hen, Foley; 1st pullet, Foley; 2nd pullet, Foley.

Buff—2nd cock, V. T. Richards, Strathcona; 3rd cock, Eden Rest Poultry Farm; 1st cockerel, Eden Rest Poultry Farm; 2nd cockerel, J. J. Richards, Red Deer; 3rd cockerel, J. McCaig, Edmonton; 1st hen, Richards,; 2nd hen, Richards; 3rd hen, Richards; 1st pullet, Eden Rest Poultry Farm; 2nd pullet, J. J. Richards; 3rd pullet, J. J. Richards.

LEGHORNS.

Rose Comb Brown—1st cock, F. Bishoprick, Edmonton; 2nd cock, W. S. Williamson, Edmonton; 2nd cockerel, Williamson,; 3rd cockerel, Williamson; 1st hen, Williamson; 2nd hen, Williamson; 3rd hen, Williamson; 1st pullet, Williamson; 2nd pullet, Williamson; 3rd pullet, Williamson.

Single Comb Brown.—1st cock, H. A. Samis, Olds; 2nd cock, Williamson, Edmonton; 3rd cock, Samis; 1st cockerel, Cameron, Strathcona; 2nd cockerel, Mrs. W. F. Widdies, Edmonton; 3rd cockerel, Williamson; 1st hen. Eden Rest Poultry Farm; 2nd hen, Cameron; 3rd hen, Cameron; 1st pullet, Samis; 2nd pullet, Cameron; 3rd pullet, J. Thompson, Edmonton.

Single Comb White Leghorn.—1st cockerel, T. W. Stevenson, Vermilion; 2nd cockerel, Mrs. H. W. Heathcote,

Your best Horse may strain his Shoulder or Fetlock tomorrow

Get a bottle of FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE today.

Fellows' Leeming's Essence acts like magic. It draws out all the soreness and stiffness from strains, sprains and bruises—and limbers up the joints. One application usually cures ordinary lameness—and two rubbings fix the horse all right.

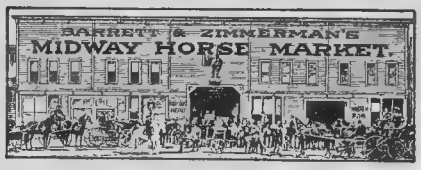
It does horses so much good right at the start that they can be put to work a few hours after the Essence has been applied.

Accidents are liable to happen at any time. Be ready for them.

Get a bottle of Fellows' Leeming's Essence today. 50c. a bottle. At all dealers or from the 11

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Auction Every Wednesday



Private Sales Daily

From 500 to 1000 head of horses constantly on hand, including large draft horses, driving horses, delivery horses, farm chunks, farm mares, saddlers and mules. Every horse hitched and tried before sale. If you want one horse, a team or a car load, come to

BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN'S GREAT MIDWAY HORSE MARKET
ST. PAUL, Minn.

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Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

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Percheron stud headed by Berenger, winner of first prize at three years old at Paris, France, in 1905

I will have about March 1st a new importation of high-class Percheron Stallions and Mares, and it will be to the interest of every intending purchaser to see these horses before buying, as I will be able to sell a first class stallion from $500 to $1500.

Every horse sold under a warranty. Terms easy.
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Cattle are going up in price. I shall not hold a sale this year, but parties will have abundant opportunities to buy by private treaty. . . . . .

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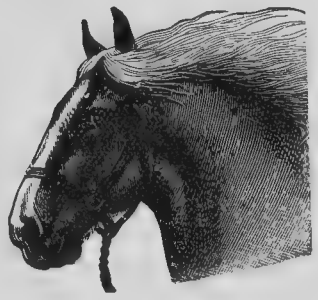

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At Brandon winter fair I took 1st, 2nd and Championship. At Neepawa a horse sold from my barn took first. At Winnipeg Industrial I took 5 firsts on individuals.; I also won the 3 gold medals offered by the Percheron Society of America, on my group of stallions, the Championship mare and 3-year-old stallion. These are for sale and at reasonable prices. Write or call on

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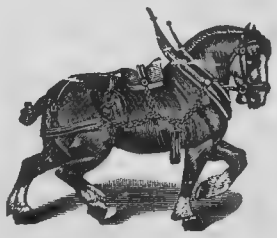

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1906—1st and Champion, Aged Class, Brandon	"CAIRNHILL" (11292)
1906—1st, 3-year-old Class, Brandon	"TOPPER" (imp.)
1906—1st in Aged Class, Brandon Winter Fair; 1905—1st and Champion, Brandon	"CAIRNHILL" (11292)
1904—1st and Diploma at Brandon; 1st Aged Class, Winnipeg	"PLEASANT PRINCE"
1901—1st at Winnipeg; 1st and Cup at Brandon	"ST. CHRISTOPHER," who won 1st at Chicago International Stock Show in class of 10, in 1900
1900—1st and Cup at Winnipeg	"PILGRIM"
1899—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon	"BURNBRAE," who won 1st at Pan American
1898—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon	"BURNBRAE"

And Numerous Other Prizes.

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We do not re-sell stallions we know are no good as foal-getters: hence our success.
We have just put in a car of Imported Clydesdale mares.
We have a number of Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdale mares, in foal; also Hackney mares for sale.

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions always for sale.
Prices right. Terms easy.
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Our Motto is—"Nothing but the best."
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SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

All to H. Hill, Clover Bar.

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAMS

1st cockerel, D. McDonald, Edmonton; 2nd cockerel, Mrs. H. Joehanson, Strathcona; 1st pullet, McDonald; 2nd pullet, Mrs. H. Joehanson.

LIGHT BRAHMA.

2nd cock, E. L. Richardson, Calgary; 1st cockerel, W. F. Cameron, Strathcona; 1st hen, Richardson; 2nd hen, Richardson; 3rd hen, R. J. Manson, Edmonton; 1st pullet, W. F. Cameron.

BUFF COCHIN.

2nd pullet, J. E. Lundy, Edmonton.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAM.

1st hen, Chas. Fuscum, Edmonton.

GEESE.

1st gander, W. F. Cameron, Strathcona; 1st goose, Cameron.

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Bitches.—1st Vanguard Tib, Mr. Wilson, Namao. 2nd Holyrood Pick-me-up, Mr. Cameron, Strathcona. 3rd Vanguard Idyll, Wilson, Namao.

Pups.—1st Vanguard Model, Wilson. 2nd Vanguard Victor Victor, Wilson. 3rd Vanguard Prim, Wilson.

Pugs.—1st Bonnie, J. A. Powell, Edmonton.

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The Saskatchewan Poultry Association held its first annual show at Regina on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd. The number of birds shown ran up to about three hundred and the general excellence was of a high order, although the judging was done by comparison, so the scores cannot be given. Buff Orpingtons were the largest class shown. Exhibits were present from distant parts of the province and from Manitoba.

The awards were as follows:

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Cock, 1, G. H. Grundy, Virden; 2, H. H. Willis, Boharm; 3, M. W. Colton, Tregarva. Hen, 1 and 2, Grundy, Virden; 3, H. H. Willis, Boharm. Cockerel, 1, 2 and 3, Grundy. Pullet, 1, Grundy; 2 and 3, Thos. Common, Hazelcliffe.

White Wyandottes—Cock, 1, Jos. Pritchard, Wapella; 2, W. H. Rothwell, Regina. Hen, 1 and 2, Rothwell, 3, Pritchard. Cockerel, I. S.

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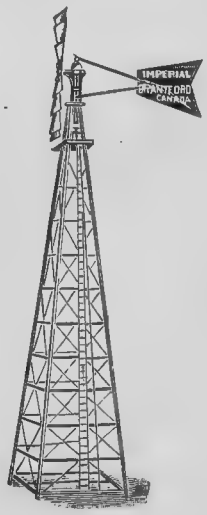

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Minorcas, S. C. B.—1, Thos. Reid, Regina; 2, Jos. Bettschen, Regina; 3, C. W. Hunt, Indian Head.

Buff Orpingtons—1, W. H. Gee, Regina; 2, Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin; 3, Pritchard.

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Plymouth Rocks, White—1, Pritchard.

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White Wyandottes—Pens, 1, W. H. Rothwell; 2, Jos. Pritchard.

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Wyandottes—Thos. Reid.

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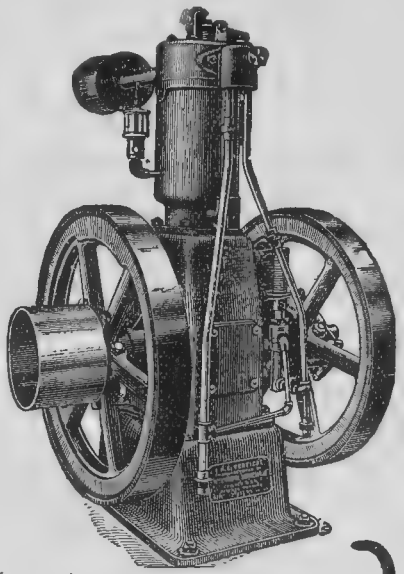

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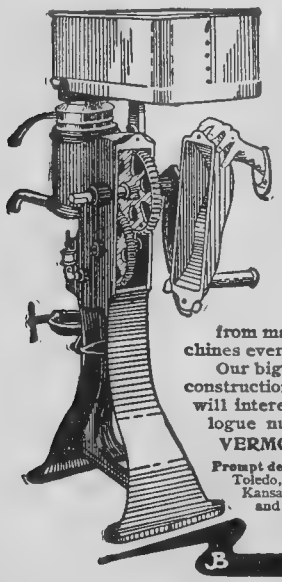


STRONG and DURABLE

Compact, all the parts accurately made, finely adjusted and working together smoothly; and at the same time, strong, well built, easy to keep in order and light running—these are the features you want to find in a cream separator before you buy one. And when you see a

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

you wont have to look any farther. It has them all. That's why it outwears all other makes.

Durability is what the "cheap" separators lack, yet it is most important. We have received letters from many users of the U. S. Separators who have run their machines every day for 10 years and more with entire satisfaction.

Our big, handsome, new catalogue shows plainly all about the construction and wonderful skimming records of the U. S. It will interest you. For free copy write us this way. "Send catalogue number A 110", addressing

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Prompt deliveries of U. S. Separators from warehouses at Auburn, Me., Buffalo, N. Y. Toledo, O., Chicago, Ill., LaCrosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Winnepeg, Man. and Calgary, Alta.

Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt. 439

To Our Friends From The Old Land

By special arrangement with the publishers of the Overseas Edition of the London Daily Mail we are able to make this special offer:

The Farmer's Advocate one year.....	$1.50	Our special clubbing offer gives both the papers for only.....	$2.25
The London Daily Mail one year.....	1.75		
Both together are worth	3.25		

You should keep in touch with the Homeland and read the best agricultural literature. This is easily done by this special low priced offer.

The Farmer's Advocate **Winnipeg, Man.**

VIRDEN NURSERIES

200,000

Trees and cuttings, small fruits, shrubs, creepers, spruce, apples and crabs.

I have by far the largest stock in the West of these hardy, fast growing Russian poplars and willows; I send everything by express, prepaid, so as to arrive in good order. Trees may be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. No agents, no commissions, selling cheap. A postal card will bring you my price list and printed directions.

JOHN CALDWELL, Virden Nurseries
VIRDEN, MAN.

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

Canada Life Building — Winnipeg, Canada

Solicitors for Farmer's Advocate

R. FERGUSON — W. W. RICHARDSON

1. For treating seed grain to destroy the spores of smut: Either of two methods may be used, sprinkling or immersion. The former is the simpler of the two; it consists in sprinkling with a solution of one pound (a little less than a pint) of formalin to thirty two gallons of water.

2. Treating seed potatoes to destroy the spores of scab: Soak the tubers for two hours in a solution of 8 ounces of formalin to 15 gallons of water. It is advised to plant within two or three days after treatment. This treatment is quite as effective as and very much safer than the use of corrosive sublimate, which was formerly advised.

3. A solution of one part formalin to ten parts water is said to make the best treatment to prevent joint-ill in colts and white scours in calves. Both of these diseases are caused by specific bacilli, which enter the system through the navel cord of the newborn foal or colt. Washing the cord 3 or 4 times daily with the solution disinfects it completely, at the same time causing it to shrivel and dry up, thus preventing the admission of germs.

4. For certain forms of calf scours (those not due to mistakes in feeding or mechanical irritation) an internal administeration of formalin has been found a satisfactory cure. We recently published an item which related the experience of a man who saved a calf's life by feeding it from a nipple on new milk, in each pint of which he had put a tablespoonful of a solution made by diluting half an ounce of formalin in 15½ ounces of water.

5. For thrush in horses' feet, cleansing and occasional dousing with a solution of one part formalin to five or six parts of water is said to be the best treatment yet tried.

6. For disinfecting houses, to rid them of the germs of contagious diseases, formalin probably has no equal. The plan used to be to vaporize the gas by heating in a special apparatus allowing the space to be disinfected to become filled through the keyhole of a door or some other orifice, with the pungent, searching gas.

Lately, a simpler means of using formalin has been devised. Formaldehyde candles may now be purchased which, being simply lit and placed in the room, will disinfect it without further trouble. The candles, we believe, are somewhat more expensive than the vaporized liquid, but are more convenient to use.

7. Formaldehyde gas is used by nurserymen to disinfect their stock of San José scale and other fungous and insect pests. A load of trees or bushes is hauled into the house, which is then filled with the gas.

8. Formaldehyde is an efficient preservative, and has largely displaced alcohol as a preserving liquid for anatomical specimens, a dilute solution being much used in medicine and surgery, in pharmaceutical preparations and in microscopy. Under various trade names, it has been put upon the market as a "harmless" preservative of food products, but the highest authorities condemn its use in any quantities as a preservative of foods.

Every year we hear of some new purpose to which formalin is devoted. It is cheap, and not violently poisonous, though taken internally it is poisonous and formaldehyde gas is very irritating to the eyes—like oil of mustard. It may be purchased in quantities of a gallon or more for $4.00 a gallon. Every farmer should keep a supply on hand. It should be remembered that it is liable to waste, being volatile when exposed to the air, losing moisture and becoming solid.

To-day formalin is the most important article that can be kept in the farmer's drug closet. Its virtue lies in its antiseptic, disinfectant, fungicidal and preservative properties, which adapt it for so many purposes that an enumeration of some of the more important will be useful for THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers. In passing, it may be worth while to note that formalin is simply a forty-per-cent. solution of the gas formaldehyde in water.

As our readers will remember from a previous issue, it does not weaken even though the cork be left out, according to Prof. Bolley.

WESTERN MEN GRADUATE V. S. AT TORONTO.

At the closing exercises of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont., the following men from Western Canada were graduated V. S. This fall the college will pen and all will have to take the three year course, as it is now affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Mark Barker, Calgary, Alta.
Albert E. Bailey, Yorkton, Sask.
Everet A. Branion, Whitewood, Sask.
Chas. H. Mead-Briggs, Saltcoats, Sask.
W. Earl Bryans, Medicine Hat, Alta.
Kenneth Chester, Duncans, B. C.
J.H.Garrioch, Portage la Prairie, Man.
James Henry Keown, Victoria, B. C.
John A. Munn, Souris, Man.
Chas. H. Porter, Watson, Sask.
Henry Richards, Indian Head, Sask.
T. I. E. Rutledge, Portage la Prairie, Man.
William G. Stedman, Macleod, Alta.
Jasper B. Still, Neepawa, Man.
Percy R. Talbot, Lacombe, Alta.
John Gray, Langdon, Alta.
Norman Wright, Strathcona, Alta.

E. A. Branion of Whitewood, Sask., won the senior silver medal for disease and treatment; and the first prize in pathology was taken by Norman Wright, Mark Barker winning the senior silver medal for anatomy. Western men have done well to annex three of the best prizes in the senior class.

CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES.

As intimated in these columns a few weeks ago a new importation of Clydesdales arrived at "Craigie Mains" (A.& G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask.) on the 22nd inst. This is the second importation made to Craigie Mains in nine months, being cabled for to supply the unexpected demand which is prevailing this spring. The lot consists of seven head, a four-year-old stallion, five three-year-olds and one yearling filly.

The four-year-old is called Massey 13095 is a light bay with white points, and was sired by Gallant Prince, dam Mable of Clendrie, by Glenlee. A two-year-old that attracts attention at once is Black Ivory Vol. XXX, sire Prince Cedric 10253, dam by Wallflower 10017. This is a big smashing fellow with flash shanks, big open feet, and with plenty of style in going. Baron Craigie is another outstanding colt and is exceptionally well bred. His sire is the Baron o' Bucklyvie 11263, dam Missie III of Craigendmint, by Gallant Prince, grandam by Mains of Keir and great grandam by Darnley 222. Baron Craigie, although strong in the bone, still has quality and the proper catch in his pasterns. He is a horse that has all the appearances of a good wearer and will fit up easily for showing.

Mercade 13101 is a well-bred colt, being by the Baron's Pride horse Baron O'Dee, dam Kilty of Kirkcudbright, by the noted sire MacMeekan 9600. Mercade is a dark brown with plenty of size, a close true mover and with smooth well-turned body and quarters. The Leader 13804, is also a grandson of MacMeekan on his sire's side, being by British Leader. He is sizeable, clean, smooth and has proper action. The last in order of the two-year-olds is Diamond Star, a son of Pride of Blacon 10837, dam Maggie II, by King of the Roses and tracing back to old Lofty. This is a clean, active colt that is rather slow maturing, but with good promise for the future. The filly, Lady Angus, a brown with white hind legs, carries a nice top and good quality of under pinning. She is by Earl of Angus 12134, dam Polly of Jervisivood, by the Baron's Pride favorite, Up-to-Time, second dam by Prince Robert.

Sales of Craigie Mains Clydesdales have been numerous during the present season as the prices are most reasonable, but there are still on hand as choice a collection of stallions, mares and fillies as one would wish to see, including British Baroness by Baron Britain, second prize yeld mare at Regina; Gay Jess, by Argosy, a show and brood mare; Louisa, by Baron Gartly, the second prize three-year-old at Regina; the Baronson two-year-old filly, Maud of Grange; and about thirty others from which to select.

One of the most recent sales is that of four fillies and three yearling stallions, including the champion Canadian-bred stallion at Regina, Baron Craigie, to John A. Turner of Calgary.

WHAT a vivid contrast there is in the appearance of a place which is fronted with a broken-down picket fence and one with a Frost Maple Leaf Ornamental Fence.

The former gives the place an appearance of untidiness and hard times, while the latter adds to it an air of neatness, refinement and prosperity.

And the contrast is not in the looks alone, but in the value of the property as well. A poor, unsightly fence detracts from the value of the property, while a neat, substantial fence increases its value largely.

So when putting up a fence it will pay you to secure the best—the Frost Maple Leaf Ornamental Fence. It's a distinctly ornamental fence at a price within the reach of every land owner. It is constructed after the same careful manner as the famous Frost Wire Fences—is substantial and durable, as well as handsome in appearance. We have an almost endless variety of designs—every particular requirement can be perfectly suited.

And this strong, substantial, attractive Frost Maple Leaf Ornamental Fence is cheaper than wood. It will outlive three or four picket or wooden fences will last a lifetime.

Its first cost is insignificant compared with the additional value it gives to the land. In a few years a Frost Maple Leaf Ornamental Fence will pay for itself several times in the increasing dollar value it adds to your property.

Over 1,000,000 feet of Frost Maple Leaf Ornamental Fence is in use in Canada to-day. How many feet are you going to add to its total this year?

With an ornamental fence you want an ornamental gate. Frost Ornamental Gates have a special design in scroll work, and any owner will feel proud of his purchase.

You, of course, want to know more about Frost Ornamental Fences and Gates, and a request will bring a neatly-illustrated Catalogue.

FROST WIRE FENCE COMPANY
LIMITED
Hamilton, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.

"Frost" Fence

Get Your Roofs Shingled Right
It's Less Money And Less Work
Tools A-Plenty

You can put on a roof that will last a hundred years and be the right kind of a roof every minute. Or you can put on a ten-year roof that will probably leak after the first rain hits it, and keep leaking till it is rotted away.

Either roof will cost you about the same in money at the start.

But the "Oshawa"-shingled roof will be FIRE-PROOF—literally; and wind-proof—actually; and lightning-proof—positively. That's the hundred-year roof!

And that "Oshawa"-shingled roof will be weather-proof for a century. We'll GUARANTEE in every way for a quarter-century—from now till Nineteen-Thirty-Two.

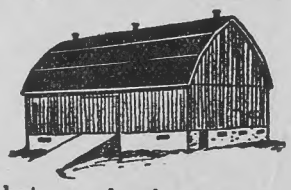
Guaranteed in writing for 25 years—and you needn't ever paint it, even! That's saying something, isn't it?

What would your mill-man say if you asked him to guarantee cedar shingles for even ten years? He certainly would make remarks!

And even the best cedar-shingled roof will be leaking badly inside of ten years. Seven out of ten of them leak the first time it rains. No wood-shingled roof is fire-proof for a minute, and the first high wind that catches a loose shingle—whoosh! goes half your shingled roof over into the next township.

Yet cedar shingles cost you just about the price of these guaranteed "Oshawa" Shingles—28-guage toughened steel, double galvanized—good for a century, guaranteed in writing till 1932,—fire-and-wind-and-weather-proof and lightning-proof.

Four-dollars-and-a-half a square buys "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles—ten feet by ten feet. Compare that with the present price of cedar shingles—how does it strike you?



And you can put on these "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles yourself, easily,—with no tools but a claw-hammer and snips. Simplest thing you know—can't get 'em on wrong.

"Oshawa" Shingles lock on all four sides—whole roof is practically one sheet of double-galvanized steel, that never needs painting.

"Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles are GUARANTEED in every way for Twenty-Five Years Ought to Last a Century

And GUARANTEED—don't overlook that. Guaranteed in writing, over the seal of a company with a quarter-million capital,—guaranteed in plain English, without any ifs or buts, for 25 long years.

That's the argument in a nutshell—cost the same as wood-shingles; fire-proof, water-proof, rust-proof, lightning-proof; easier to put on; and GUARANTEED. That's the "Oshawa" proposition!

Tell us the measurement of any roof, and we'll tell you exactly what it will cost to roof it with less work and for less money.

Plenty of facts that concern your pocket-book come to you as soon as you ask for our free book, "Roofing Right." A post card will do to ask on.

Why don't you ask now?

104

The Pedlar People Of Oshawa

MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St. W. | TORONTO 11 Colborne St. | OTTAWA 423 Sussex St. | LONDON 89 Dundas St. | WINNIPEG 78 Lombard St. | VANCOUVER 615 Pender St.

PERENNIALS PREFERRED TO ANNUALS.

(Continued from Horticulture.)

Some gardeners expressed a dislike for goldenglow. It was, however, hardy, and the fact that it was easily cultivated and so very much blanched made it satisfactory for our gardens. It was a prolific bloomer and had long stems making it fine for cut flowers.

Delphiniums were well known and very popular. Their hardiness and rich colors made them favorites. They should be planted in rich soil.

A very hardy early bloomer was the bleeding heart. In some instances the bloom came so early that frosts hurt it. This could be avoided by mulching. Oriental poppies were desirable. In picking the flowers the scape should be nipped off close to the ground.

The native species of Columbines were equal to the hybrids frequently put up for sale. They could be grown readily from seed. Another favorite was the campanula. The old Canterbury bell was one of the best strains.

Lilies were commonly grown. The tiger lily was perfectly hardy and could be grown almost anywhere.

The dianthus or pinks were an extensive family of plants with beauty and symmetry. There was a great mixture and blending of colors. The best way to obtain these was to purchase seed. The best effect was produced the second year.

Hollyhocks were rather tender. A great improvement had been made in this plant during recent years, until now they were almost as attractive as roses. If planted in perfectly dry soil and covered with light mulch they might come through the winter. If wet the roots rotted. The best way was to take up the roots and store them in the cellar in a dry place covered with sand.

Gladioli and dahlias could be grown easily but they had to be taken up and stored over winter. The former were very brilliant. As cut flowers they ranked high. They could be planted in massed beds or in a double row with stakes between, to which the plants could be tied when they attained a fair height. The dahlias also were very attractive. They were very tender and could not be set in the open until all danger of frost was past.

Other plants referred to included coltonias, asters lobelia, digitalis, ornamental grasses and sunflowers. Perennial peas were prettier than sweet peas, but lacked the fragrance.

The most satisfactory protection for the perennial border was snow. If snow did not come a light mulch covering was preferable to one more heavy. A good plan was to put brush over a light mulch to hold it in place. Many cleaned the old stocks from the border in the fall. This was not advisable. The old refuse provided a satisfactory covering, and aided in holding leaves and other rubbish blown around by the winds. When snow came it was accumulated.

Bonded — Bankers; Bank of British North America — Licensed

FARMERS! SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN Co.

Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax bought on track or handled on commission

The Company, despite the hostility of certain interests in the grain trade, has had a very successful season so far. We would ask all farmers, whether shareholders or not, to consign their grain to us or wire for bids when grain is loaded. Our aim is to organize the whole farming community as sellers of grain in car-lots through a single agency. The hostility we have encountered is the best argument in favor of supporting us. Keep the Company in the field that is looking at things from the standpoint of the farmer. The larger the Company, the greater the economy in operation and ease in maintaining satisfactory export connections.

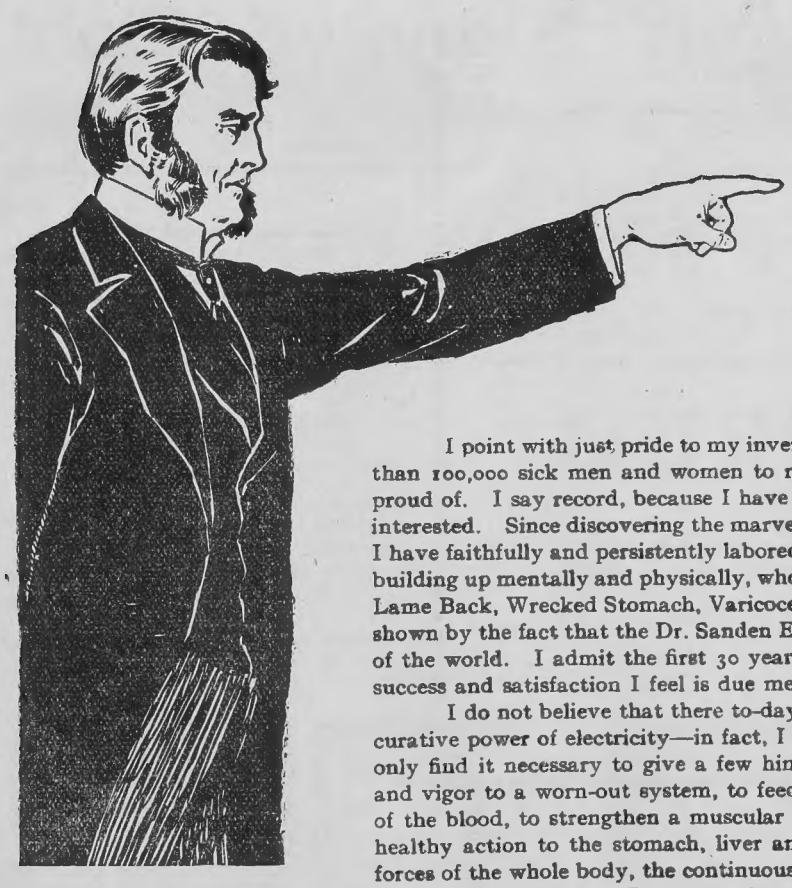
Let every farmer take a share and increase our working capital. You must pay someone for the service of handling your grain. The Company will employ part of the profits of the business in spreading the organization, improving conditions and developing markets. Support the Company that is fighting your battles, by taking shares, giving them your own business and soliciting for them the business of non-members. Bill your grain to the order of the **Grain Growers' Grain Co.**, Fort William or Port Arthur, according as you are on the Canadian Pacific or Canadian Northern Railway system. Write across the bill "Advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., 5 Henderson Block, Winnipeg."

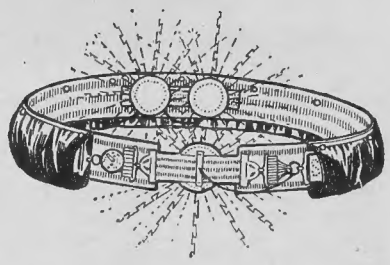
Can't each present shareholder secure two more shareholders in the next ten days, and treble our membership. Wheat is coming in splendidly since the improvement in transportation conditions ?

OVER 50 CARS PER WEEK ON AN AVERAGE, MAKE IT AT LEAST 100.

Pay me when Cured

My World-famed Remedy Given on Free Trial Until Cured.





I point with just pride to my invention, which during 40 years has enabled more than 100,000 sick men and women to regain their health and vigor—a record to be proud of. I say record, because I have the proof always open to inspection for those interested. Since discovering the marvellous curing powers of electricity 40 years ago, I have faithfully and persistently labored to bring it to the notice of sufferers who need building up mentally and physically, who are troubled with Nervousness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Varicocele, etc., and how well I have succeeded is best shown by the fact that the Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex is now standard in every part of the world. I admit the first 30 years was hard work, but I am now enjoying the success and satisfaction I feel is due me.

I do not believe that there to-day is a grown person who doubts the wonderful curative power of electricity—in fact, I take it for granted there is not. I, therefore, only find it necessary to give a few hints as to its application. To restore strength and vigor to a worn-out system, to feed the brain and nerves, to drive uric acid out of the blood, to strengthen a muscular center, as in lame back, to give renewed and healthy action to the stomach, liver and kidneys—in short, to really renew the life forces of the whole body, the continuous galvanic current must be used and applied in a mild, prolonged manner, to allow the system to absorb it. The strong, harsh current applied from the ordinary battery is mostly wasted, as the system only accepts a small portion of it, just as the sudden heavy shower mostly runs off, while a gentle, prolonged rain is thoroughly absorbed. My invention does exactly as explained above. You put it on when going to bed and take it off on arising in the morning. It gives a soothing, exhilarating current you instantly feel, but not sufficient to in the least disturb you. It fills you with new life, and electrifies every nerve and drop of blood in your body. As weakness and disease is a LACK of electricity, how can you wear my Electric Herculex without receiving benefit? I know you cannot, therefore I invite you to send for it on absolute free trial.

Not a Cent to be Paid Until Cured

The price is as low as $5.00 in many cases, and you get a discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way

As the founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give it free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete—My Hereulex is guaranteed to give a current for at least one year.

Call or send for my Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

ALBERTA FARMERS MEET DEPUTY WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONER.

The Alberta Farmers' Association, feeling that many farmers did not thoroughly understand the Manitoba Grain Act and how to sell their grain under it, secured Matthew Snow, the Deputy Warehouse Commissioner, to lecture at several points in that province. Among other thing he stated that for a farmers' elevator to prove successful the farmers must stick to it, and that it should handle in the neighborhood of 100,000 bushels in order to pay.

A Georgian, who has the reputation of being a wretched shot, recently invited the attention of his sporting friends to a target painted on the barn door, with a bullet-hole exactly in the center of the bull's-eye. This he claimed to have shot at a distance of 800 yards.

As his freinds were incredulous, he offered to bet a dinner on the proposition. Upon the acceptance by one of the friends of the wager, the chap with supposed bad shooting eye produced two witnesses whose veracity could not be questioned and they testified that he had indeed accomplished the feat. So the bet was paid.

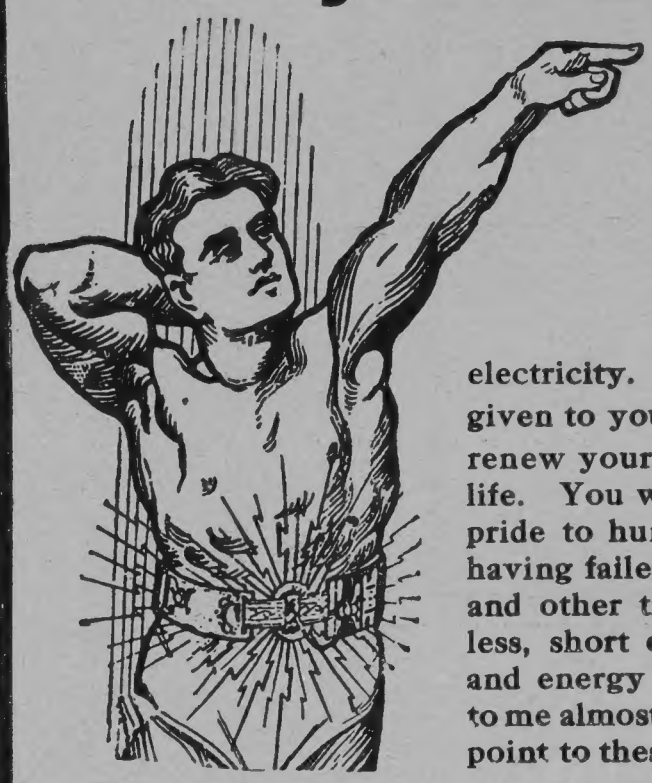
During the dinner the loser of the wager inquired how his friend had managed to fire such an excellent shot.

"Oh," explained the latterr with a smile, "I simply shot the bullet at the door at a distance of 800 yards. Then I painted the target around the hole."

The caller didn't look it, but she declared to little Clorinda that she dearly loved children. It may be that she said so because she heard the distant swish of the skirts of Clorinda's mamma, but, whatever the cause she repeated it urgingly. Then, as the small lady with the pet cat made no move to answer her invitation to come and make, she asked: "Why is it that you love your kitty better than me, dearie?"

And Clorinda's mamma entered the room with an ill-concealed smile,as she heard her daughter answer: "'cuase she purrs as if she meant it."

"Why Am I Weak?"



That is the question which every weak man puts to himself. If you have thought much of your trouble you know that the force which keeps up the health and strength of your body is nothing more or less than electricity. All the motive power in your body is born of electricity. That is what you lack, and that force given to your weak organism as I will give it, will renew your strength. You will be able to enjoy life. You will be strong again. I can point with pride to hundreds of men who came to me after having failed to get the craved results from drugs and other treatments, men broken down, sleepless, short of memory and without the courage and energy of strong people. They have come to me almost without hope, discouraged; and I can point to these men to-day, after their having worn

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt,

happy, enthused and shouting with gladness in the possession of the full vigor of perfect manhood. These men will at any time be glad to tell you what I have done for them.

"I am well satisfied with the results of your Belt. I have quit wearing it now as I am feeling all right again and am able to do a fair day's work without that tired feeling, aching hips and legs, which troubled me so much; my appetite is really good, and I have no stomach trouble as before. Yours respectfully, Henry Dicker, Coulson, Ont."

"Your Belt has done wonders for me, and I am more than pleased with the results, for without it I do not believe I could ever have done another day's work in my life. I shall ever praise your Belt to all sufferers of Rheumatism, and can safely say that your Belt will do all that you say it will. You can print this for the good of others, if you wish." Peter L. Harris, Murray, Ont.

"I have had your Belt for two months and am glad to say that I am improving every day. My back was sore from the constant drain; now the pain is all gone and I feel like a new man. I am still using the Belt every night, and I am sure I weigh 10 pounds heavier." Cliff Huxtable, Amherst, N.S.

The confidence I have in the wonderful curative powers of my Belt allows me to offer any man or woman who can give me reasonable security the use of the Belt at my risk, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

This appliance has cures in most every town and city in the country, and if you will write to me I will send you testimonials, given to me by people that are probably well known to you. My Belt not only cures weakness, but Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Kidney Trouble, Nervousness, Constipation, Indigestion and Stomach Trouble. I have a beautiful illustrated book, which I will mail, sealed, to any address FREE. This book is full of lots of good, interesting reading for men. Call today. If you can't call, send coupon for Free Book.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Office Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p. m.

SPRAYING TIME COMETH ON APACE IN B. C.

One of the B. C. specialists in fruit culture resident on the coast made a statement to the effect that nearly all their trees were infested with some insect or fungus trouble. To overcome such troubles the best thing to do is to conduct a thorough campaign of tree spraying. For apples the copper sulphate or poisoned Bordeaux mixture is recommended, just when the bud opens. Later a second application of poisoned Bordeaux may be given just before the blossoms open. The third application of a spraying mixture, preferably alkaline wash, should be given as soon as the bloossoms fall. These first three applications are very important and essential if a first class fruit is to be obtained. Three other applications of poisoned Bordeaux are recommended in case of spot disease at intervals of ten or fifteen days. For scale insects or aphis, use the kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap or tobacco and soap wash before the buds start, and again when the young insects hatch. For the oyster shell scale trees should be sprayed late in autumn with limewash, two coats, applying the second as soon as the first is dry. In all cases if heavy rains come on in 24 hours the spraying should be repeated, according to the advice of Dr. Fletcher, the Dominion entomologist and botanist, who also advises the thorough washing of all nozzles and pumps with clean water immediately after using. The disease or parasites likely to affect the apple are black spot fungus, codling moth, leaf-eating caterpillars, bores, apple aphis, scale insects.

WHAT TO USE FOR CHERRIES.

Rot, leaf-diseases and insect are the main troubles and the blackknot which should be cut out and burned whenever seen. Poisoned Bordeaux should be applied before the flower buds open For aphis the kerosene or whale oil soap solution may be used. When fruit has set, again use poisoned Bordeaux, and again ten or fifteen days later and if necessary the ammoniacal copper carbonate solution two weeks later.

TREATMENT FOR PLUMS

On the coast, tree pests seem to be more frequent and harder to control than in the upper country, plums especially being affected. Rot, blight shot hole, budmoth, curculio, or aphis may all trouble the horticulturist, although the officials endeavor to limit the tree diseases as much as possible. Copper sulphate and Paris green are recommended, before buds open, poisoned bordeaux soon after the blossoms have fallen, and again ten or twelve days later, to be repeated if necessary after a similar interval. If rot is prevalent the ammoniacal copper carbonate solution is recommended at fifteen day intervals, two applications being prescribed by Dr. Fletcher. The formulas below are those referred to and recommended by Dr. Fletcher in his spraying calendar. Directions must be followed faithfully if good results are to be obtained.

PARIS GREEN.

For Foliage-eating Insects.—Paris green, 1 lb; unslaked lime, 1 lb; water, 160 gals

Dry Mixture.—1 lb. Paris green with 50 lbs. flour, land plaster, slaked lime or any other perfectly dry powder.

Poisoned Bran.—Mix 1 lb. of Paris green with 50 lbs. of slightly moistened bran. Scatter on surface of soil.

HELLEBORE.

White Hellebore, 1 oz.; water, 2 gals.

Or to be dusted undiluted over attacked plants.

PYRETHRUM (or Insect Powder).

Pyrethrum powder, 1 oz.; water, 3 gals.

Dry Mixture.—Mix thoroughly 1 part by weight of insect powder, with 4 of cheap flour, and keep in a close vessel for 24 hours before dusting over plants attacked.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

For Bark Lice and Other Sucking Insects.—Kerosene (coal oil), 2 gals.; rain water, 1 gal, soap, ½ lb.,

Dissolve soap in water by boiling; take from fire, and, while hot, turn in kerosene and churn briskly for five minutes. For use, dilute with nine parts of water so that the above three gallons of stock emulsion will make 30 gallons of spraying mixture.

FLOUR-KEROSENE EMULSION

1. Kerosene, 1 quart; dry flour 8 ozs.; water, 2 gals.,

Stir together the flour and kerosene; then add the water and churn violently for two to four minutes. (To be used immediately.)

2. Kerosene, 1 quart; flour scalded in water, 2 ozs.; water, 2 gals.

Scald the 2 ozs. of flour in water before adding the kerosene; churn as above. (Can be kept for a week or more, if necessary.)

WHALE-OIL SOAP.

For brown or black aphis, 1 lb. in 4 gallons of water.

For scale insects (young), 1 lb. in 5 gallons water.

For green aphis or thrip, 1 lb. in 6 gallons water.

For San José scale (in winter), 2 lbs, in 1 gallon water.

TOBACCO AND SOAP WASH.

Soak in hot water for a few hours, 10 lbs. of tobacco leaves (home-grown will do); strain off and add 2 lbs. of whale-oil soap. Stir until all is dissolved, and dilute to 40 gallons. Apply early, and two or three times at short intervals.

FORMULAS OF FUNGICIDES.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

For Fungi.—copper sulphate (bluestone) 4 lbs; unslaked lime, 4 lbs; water (1 barrel), 40 gals.

Dissolve the copper sulphate (by suspending it in a wooden or earthen vessel, containing 4 or 5 or more gallons of water). Slake the lime in another vessel. If the lime, when slaked, is lumpy or granular, it should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. Pour the copper-sulphate solution into a barrel, or it may be dissolved in this in the first place; half fill the barrel with water; dilute the slaked lime to half a barrel of water and pour into the diluted copper sulphate solution, then stir thoroughly. It is then ready for use. (Never mix concentrated milk of lime and copper solution.)

A stock solution of copper sulphate and milk of lime may be prepared and kept in seperate covered barrels throughout the spraying season. The quantities of copper sulphate, lime and water should be carefully noted.

To test Bordeaux mixture, let a drop of ferrocyanide of potassium solution fall into the mixture when ready. If the mixture turns reddish brown, add more milk of lime until no change takes place.

POISONED BORDEAUX MIYTURE.

For fungi and leaf-eating insects.—To the 40 gallons of Bordeaux mixture prepared as above, add 4 ounces of Paris green.

For Potato Rot.—Instead of 4 lbs. copper sulphate, use 6 lbs.; and for potato beetles, 8 ozs. of Paris green

(*To be continued.*)

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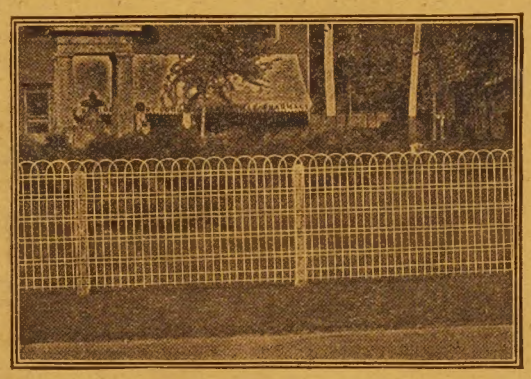

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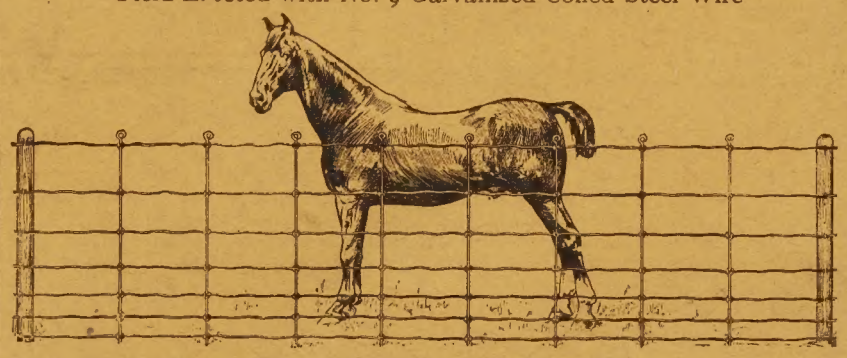

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